

RESOLUTION OF THE
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council---Second Year 2016

AN ACTION
RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT; CERTIFYING NEWCOMB
CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN WHICH HAS REEVALUATED
AND READJUSTED NEWCOMB CHAPTER'S FIRST COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE
PLAN APPROVED IN 2006 BY TCDCJY-30-06

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY

1. The Resources and Development Committee, pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2) shall certify community-based land use plans

2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2), "Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community" and such readjustment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS

A. The Resources and Development Committee through TCDCJY-30-06 approved Newcomb Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan in 2006. TCDCJY-30-06 is attached as **Exhibit C** (Exhibits attached to TCDCJY-30-06 are not included).

B. Pursuant to Newcomb Resolution No. NWCB-051616-084, attached as **Exhibit B**, the Newcomb Chapter recognized that "Chapters are to update its land use plan every five (5) years to accommodate the short and long-term basic needs of Newcomb Chapter relating to community, economic, and infrastructure development, and to preserve grazing, farming and culturally significant areas, the Newcomb Chapter determines the best interest of the community, as recommended by the Comprehensive Community Land Use Plan[.]"

C. The Newcomb Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan as approved by Newcomb Resolution No. NWCB-051616-084, is attached as **Exhibit A**.

D. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council finds it in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to certify the Newcomb Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan which has been reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.

SECTION 3. Certification of Newcomb Chapter's Reevaluated and Readjusted Community-Based Land Use Plan.

A. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby certifies the reevaluated and readjusted Newcomb Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

B. Certification of this Community-Based Land Use Plan shall not delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. Any Chapter disputes rest solely with the Courts of the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Newcomb Chapter, (Navajo Nation) Newcomb, New Mexico, at which quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 3 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained this 5th day of July, 2016.



Alton Joe Shepherd, Chairperson
Resources and Development Committee
Of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council

Motion: Honorable Leonard Pete
Second: Honorable Jonathan Perry

EXHIBIT

A

NEWCOMB CHAPTER

COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN

Newcomb Veterans Organization
WELCOMES

YOU TO
NEWCOMB, NM



"HOME OF THE SKYHAWKS"



Comprehensive Land Use Plan Documentation Checklist

Documentation	Status	
Community Education and Participation Plan		
Community Assessment: A. Goals B. Priorities C. Vision for the Future		
Inventory and Assessment of Pertinent Existing Data: A. Natural, Cultural, and Human Resources, B. Land Carrying Capacity C. Community Infrastructure		
Open Space Plan and the Identification of Certain Areas of Land for: A. Maintaining its Natural State B. Recreational Purposes		
Land Use Plan: A. Identification of Future Community Needs B. Residential C. Commercial D. Industrial E. Public Purposes F. Corresponding Maps		
Thoroughfare Plan - System of and Design for: A. Existing and Proposed Major Streets B. Distinguishing Between: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited Access Routes 2. Primary and Secondary Thoroughfares; and 3. Relating Major thoroughfare to the Road Network and Land Use of the Surrounding Area 		
Community Facilities Plan: Will Show the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to: A. Recreational Areas B. Schools C. Libraries D. Other Public Buildings It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use		
Chapter Resolution Approving the Comprehensive Community Based Land Use Plan		
TCDC Resolution Granting Certification		



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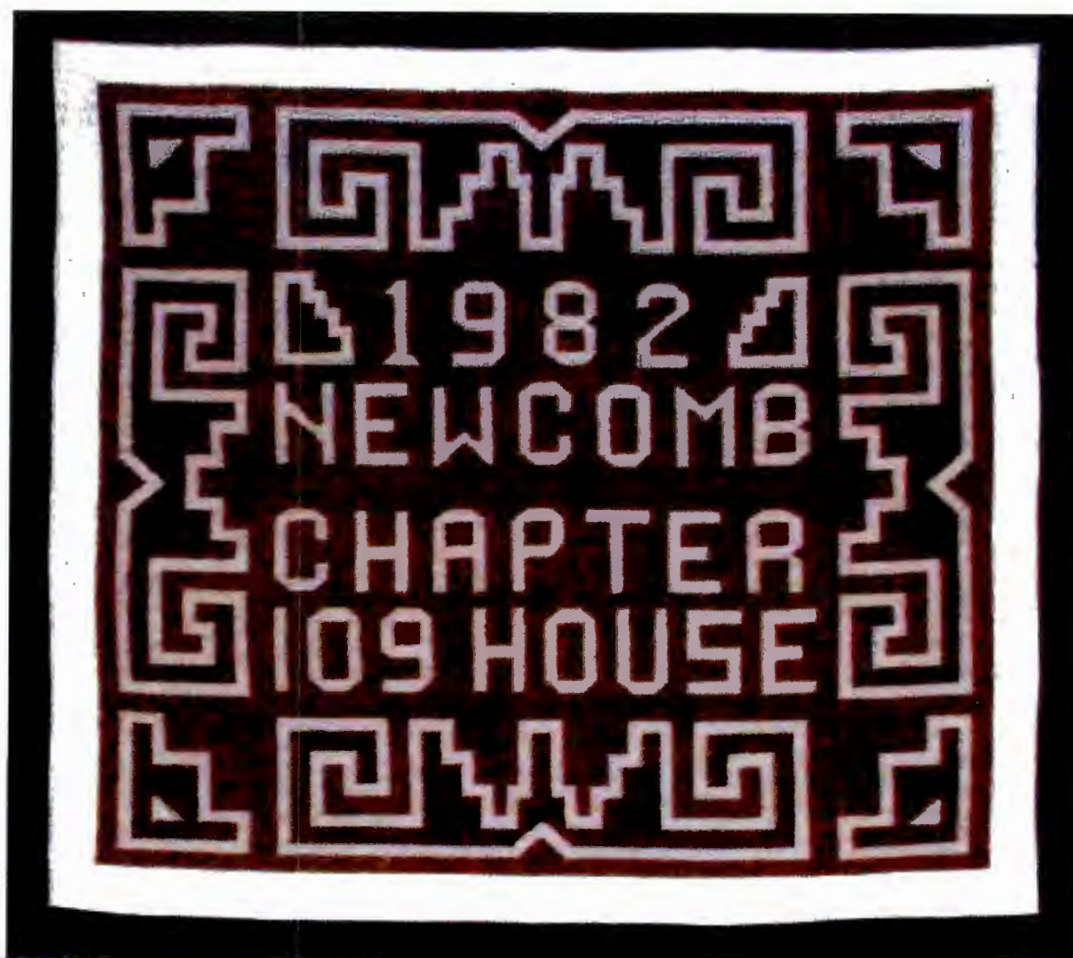


NEWCOMB CHAPTER COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN

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PREFACE

Newcomb Chapter House stands in solitude with fresh paint, windows glisten, and freshly swept walkways shout human activities. Behind the chapter house, a senior Newcomb citizen climbs into a Newcomb Senior Center doorway for conversations with friends. East of the Newcomb Chapter House is a housing area consisting of brownish residences characterized by barren lawns, boarded up windows, and peel paint; otherwise, a typical life fitting a rural American Indian reservation standard. There are housing vacancies for few screen doors hang on one hinge, but sturdy "bangs" reminds that life once lived there. Nearby, a fire station is muffled, temporarily, by a harsh sandstorm and, in the distance, a small library books in a trailer. To the east of the old U.S. 666 lays a modern two-way highway with a neatly furnished bridge.

East of this modernism are barren spaces holding years of agricultural land plats guarded by nearby houses and contented feelings. These residences are generational habitats when rock masonry structured precise calculation and opened spaces for economic development. South of the chapter house, the Newcomb community includes many modernized educational buildings: elementary, mid-school, and high school. These buildings are easily noticed since they resemble heights and width as opposed to other smaller buildings dressed in peeling coats. A large hill snakes behind the chapter house in a northeast direction, but stops west of a highway construction site. At the base of the hill dwells a burned down building, once, Brink Trading Post when it served the community for almost a half-a-century. The old U.S. 666 stretches before the broken human teeth that darken what is left standing of the abandoned trading post foundation. The development types consist of a community that has been stretched by policy restrictions.

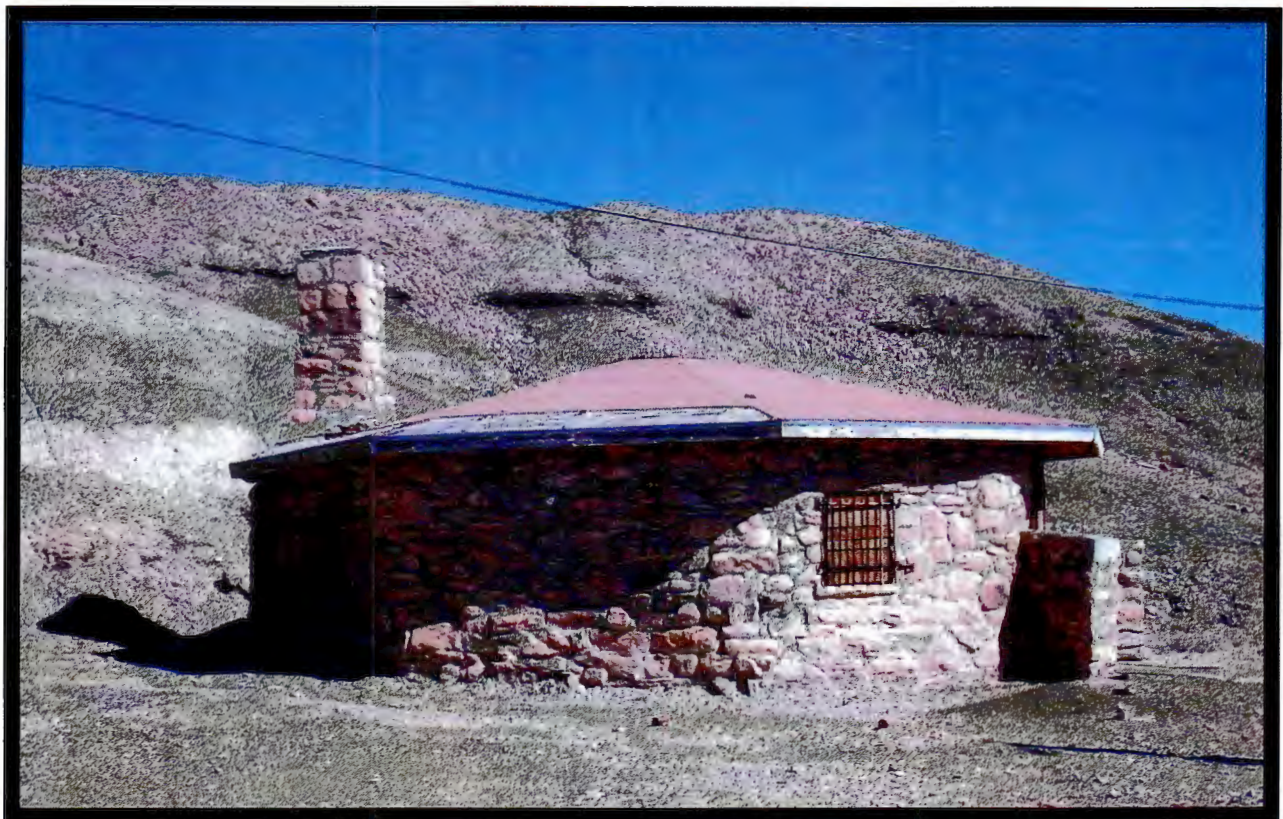




INTRODUCTION

Newcomb Chapter became a certified chapter on June 6, 2004 under Title 26, Local Governance Act of the Navajo Nation. The certification opened chapter authorities such as issuing home-site lease, authorizing business-site lease, and seeking technical assistances for community developments. Before full authorization becomes customary the chapter must develop, first, a community-based land plan, later, to be certified by an oversight committee. These authorities though gleefully acceptable must conform to federal and Navajo Nation laws. The community's recommendation is to initiate planning especially within ½ mile radius of the Newcomb Chapter House. The conformance further identifies a language development penned by a Native American Housing Assistance Self Determination Act (NAHASDA) in identifying land for housing development. In order to enrich a land use planning project there shall be community assessment incorporated as technical support. At times, the Community-based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) of the Newcomb Chapter may relent to the NAHASDA and the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) applications. This is because NAHASDA is a federal grant filtered through the NHA

organization. The process permits the CLUPC's plan be drafted and, subsequently, opening public debates, and addressing community problems. These processes are voiced at various governmental levels. Just the same, they define responsibilities for the local planning committee and how it defines societal mapping. Once experiences and researches are gathered by CLUPC then it remains only fair to involve local community members. This is not to imply that research compilation is an executive form of governmental isolation, instead citizenry participation is encouraged at attaining memory data. Inclusion remains sharpened when citizens align knowledge, and move community confidence, and common leadership toward common tradition.



1

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EDUCATION PLAN

At a global setting, whether a person accepts, or rejects dignity in a community there is always community politics background by simple “long time ago” stories. Newcomb Chapter juggles between the Navajo traditional members and the educational fold and, together, they progress a survival form. Never mind that the Navajo tradition has private survival antics filled with ancient stories, but all adjust constantly to a market society as the dominate exchange.



CLUPC members are voting members of Newcomb Chapter and they apply their private expertise on behalf of the community's survival. It is up to the committee if it desires to hire a Community Planner; ultimately, it depends on funding availability, too. Nonetheless, the key areas are community assessment and for them to develop an inventory, assess natural, cultural, and human resource, and community infrastructure. Their intensive interpretations call for hiring a consultant to assist in implementing natural, cultural, and human resources. The assistance qualifies preparing a community-based land use plan and in order for the chapter to administer land it must have the (community)

assessment in place. Thereafter, the Five Management System (FMS) assists in assuring service delivery are maintained while ensuring proper budgetary visions are allocated within an integrity platform. The FMS have components and they are: Fiscal Management Policy and Procedures, Personnel Management Policies and Procedures, Procurement Management Policies and Procedures, Property Management Policies and Procedures, and Record keeping Management Policies and Procedures. The FMS requires upholding a distinction between a leader's accountability, and protecting the integrity of the economic structure. Governmental accountability provides resorting to guidance that identifies an intensive coded value. The relationship with the FMS is important throughout the comprehensive plan though, often times, it appears irrelevant. It is the invisibility format that intensifies the comprehensive language onto a throbbing self-sufficient guidance. The CLUP committee educates community members on concepts, needs, and how the invisible appearances will be met through the mapping process. This means local planning and zoning ordinances are placed before chapter memberships for critical involvement. The mapping process will embrace the educational process while identifying the separation between what is chapter boundary and community tract.

At a duly called meeting, the Newcomb Chapter may impose on the CLUP committee to incorporate a plan for developing residential, commercial, and industrial projects. The projected developments must display their exact locations as well as extending how they will benefit community's guiding principle, vision, and need. The developments are obligated to identify any impending inventories and assessments that bring natural, cultural, human resources, community infrastructure, and land-carrying capacities. The community assessment contains data of written expression as well as an oral teaching, yet retaining cultural tradition. The adaptation advances a process that indirectly revitalizes community involvement. Gathering and distributing information about land uses of Newcomb Chapter area may lead to sensing which areas shall remain in their aboriginal open space. In other words, the CLUP committee lists needed priorities, so that

the community can “secure resources to carry out cultural revitalization” (Guyetta, Susan 93). Grappling for much needed resources means developing a community vision while uniting a comprehensive understanding about community participation. In doing this, it guides the CLUP committee in acknowledging its principle and goal for the community. At the same time, community members feel proactive knowing their participations assisted in gaining responsibilities for social success. When moving toward an achievement there shall be a thoroughfare plan, which identifies a proposed road plan for moving from one point to the next and allowing land uses. Indirectly, the community plan also has a sub-conscious thoroughfare that moves from the narrative illusions to the methodology process. The movement is seen in the rhetoric triangle discussed in the latter portion of this comprehension plan



2

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

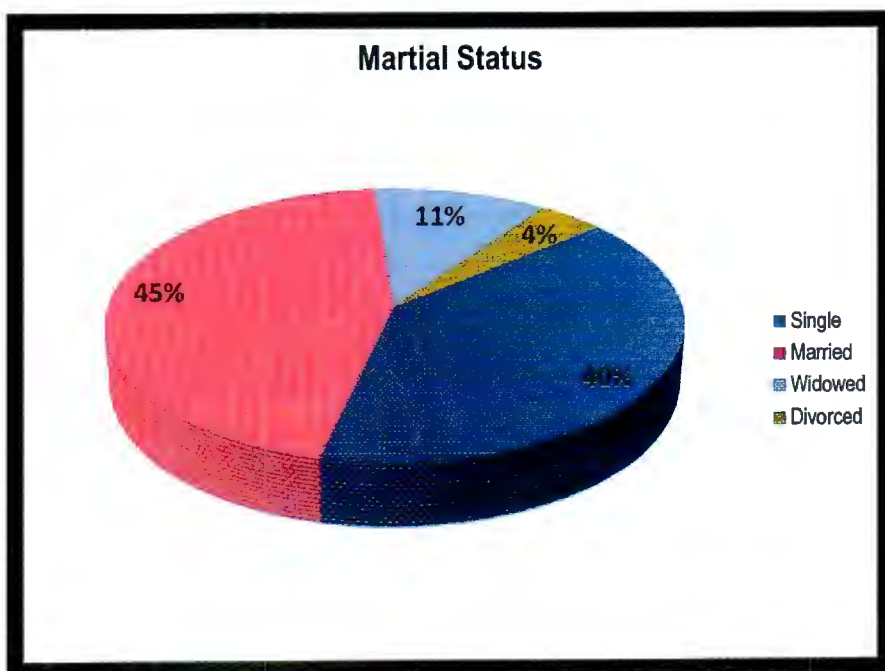
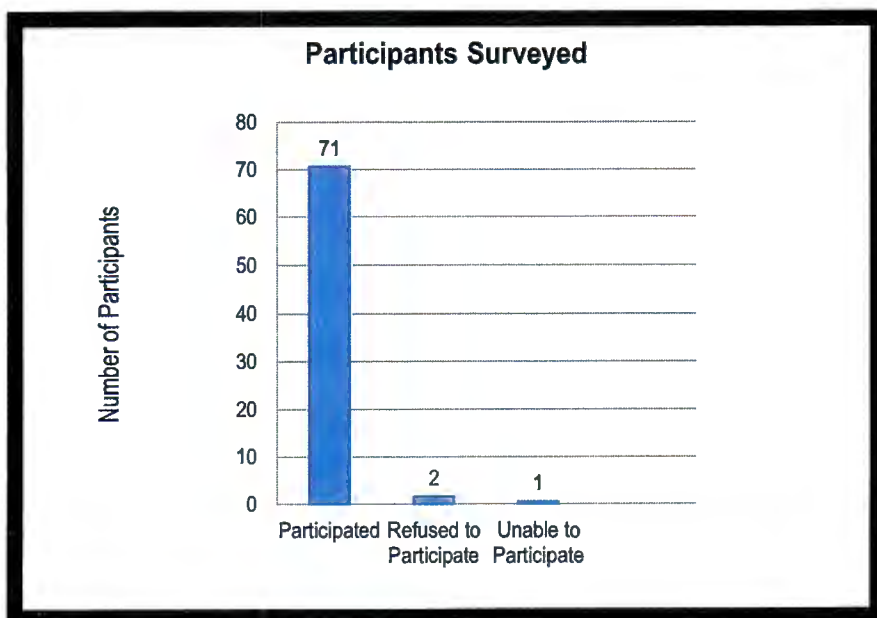
Mission Statement, Vision, Guiding Principles, and Priorities

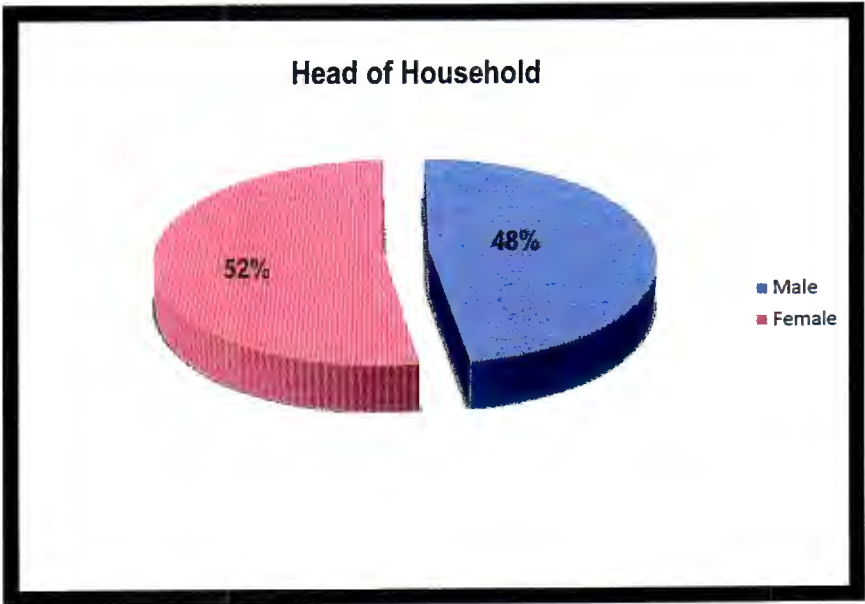
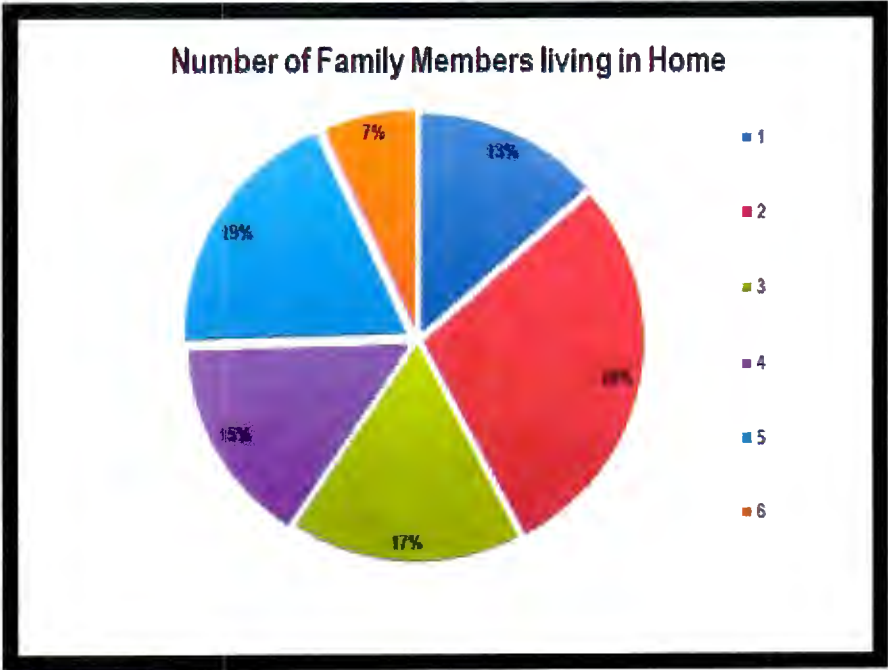
Mission Statement: To provide economic opportunities for infrastructure development, youth enrichment, and excite incentive values, self-determination, preserve culture, and natural resource in the best interest of community members.

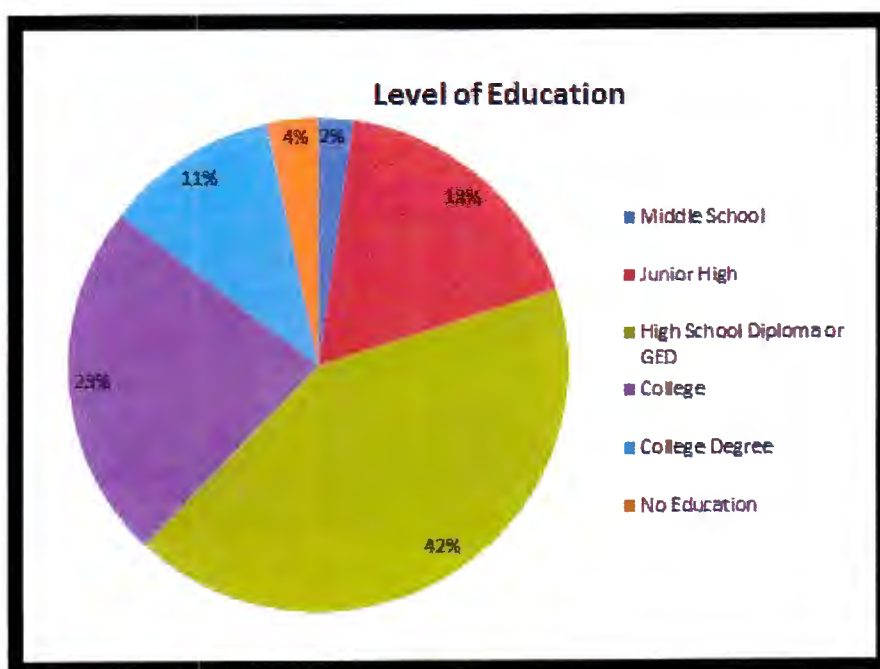
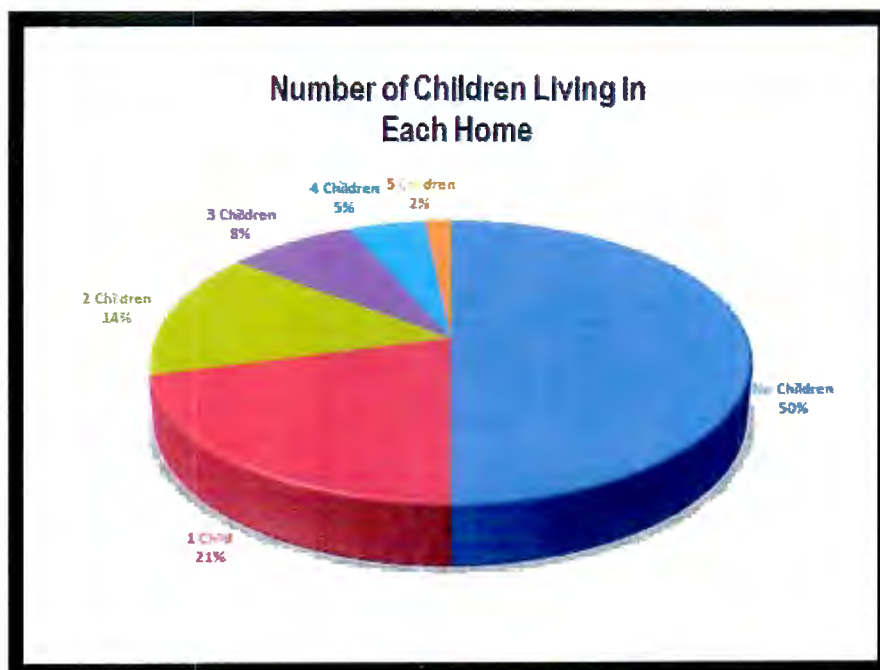
Vision: Newcomb community envisions a regionalized governance to assure service deliveries are maintained for its members.

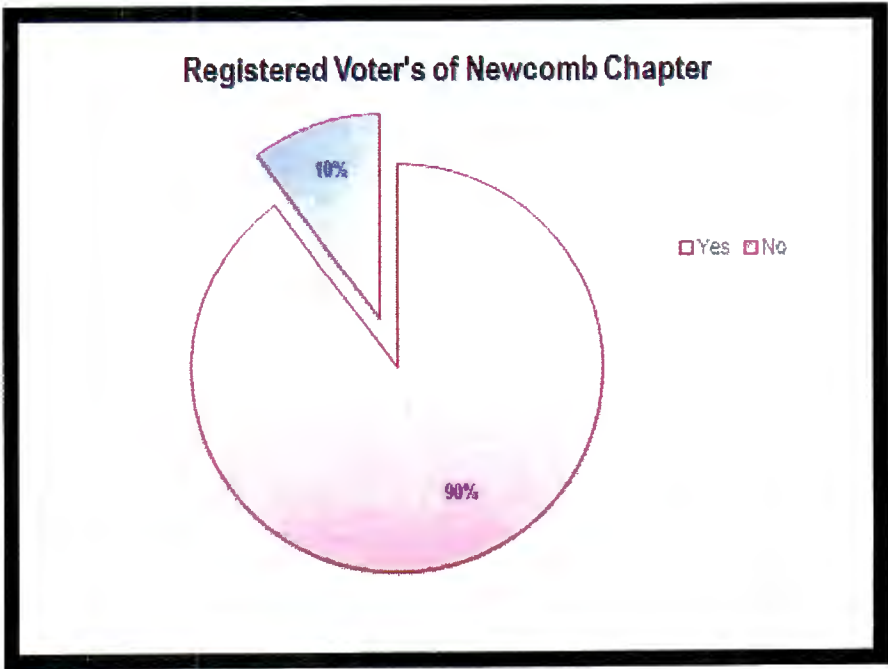
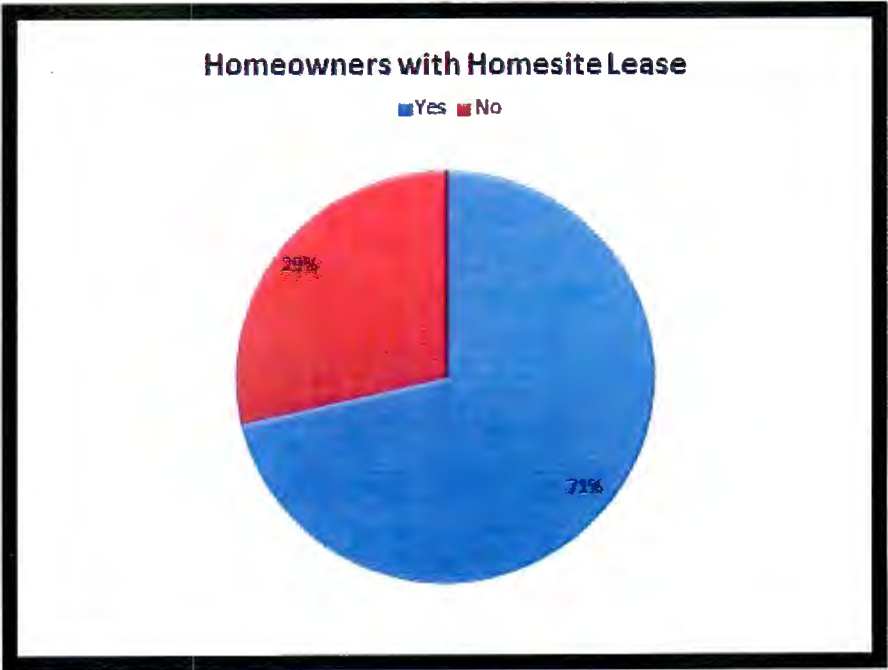
Inventory & Assessment of Data: Total Participants, Female vs. Male; Marital Status; None Owners Living With Relatives; Electricity, Running Water, Sewer; Heating Source; Utility/Phone Service; Income; Source Of Income; Age Group In House; Condition Of Home; Homesite Lease; Number Of Children In And Out Of Home; Head Of Household Education Level; Veteran; Home Ownership House or Trailer Bedroom; Voter Registration, and; Grazing Permit, Livestock State Brand Permit.

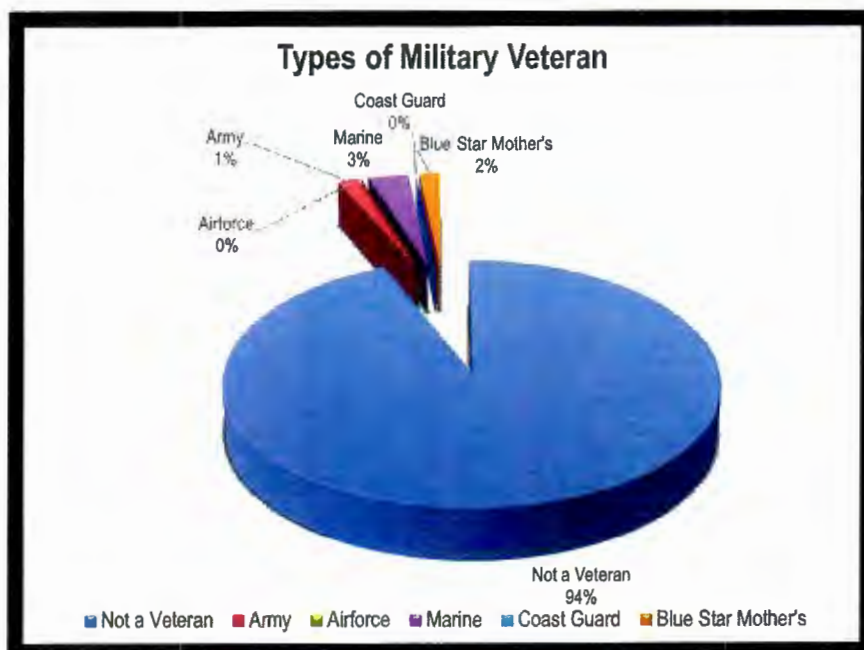
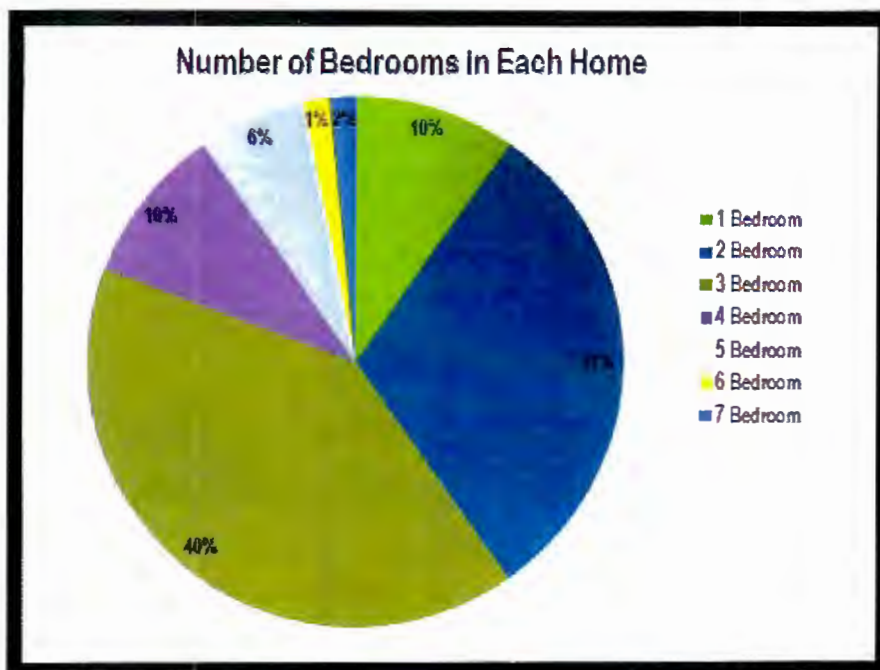
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS

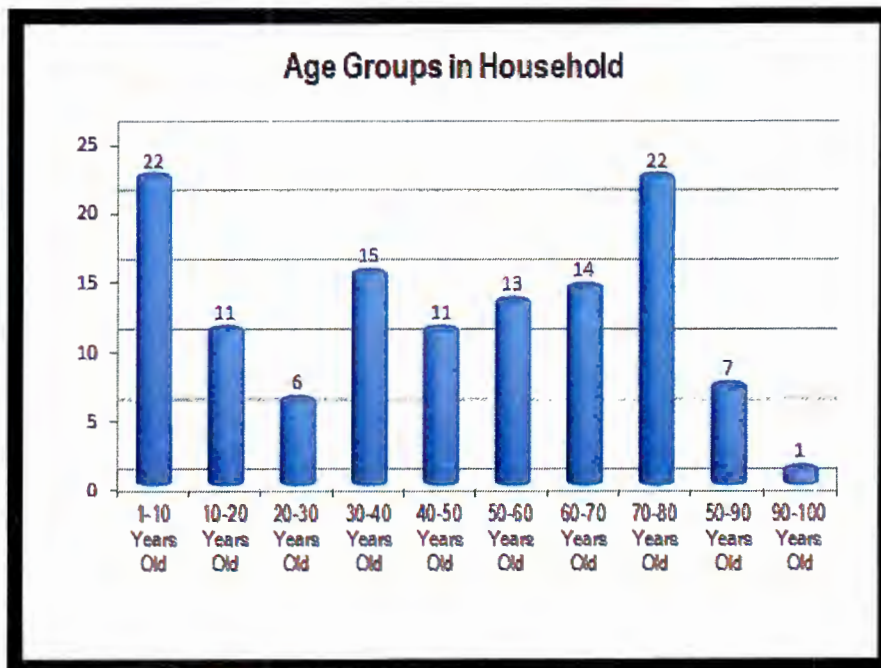
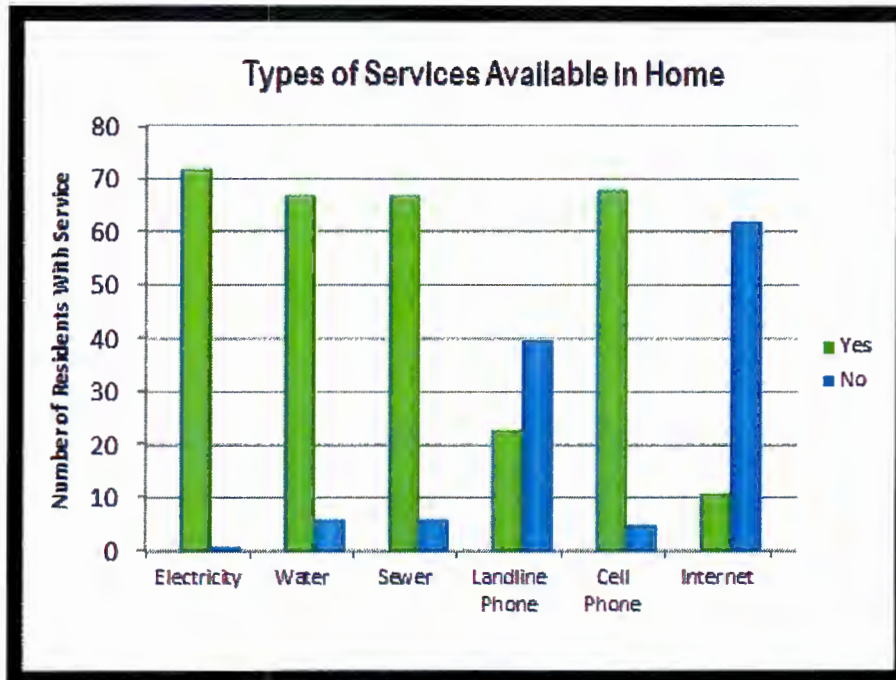


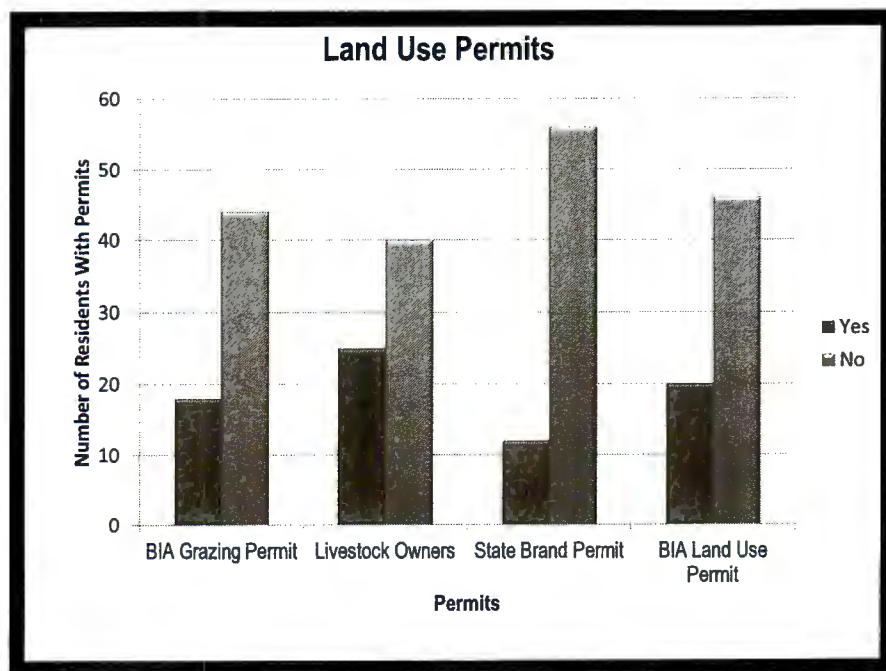
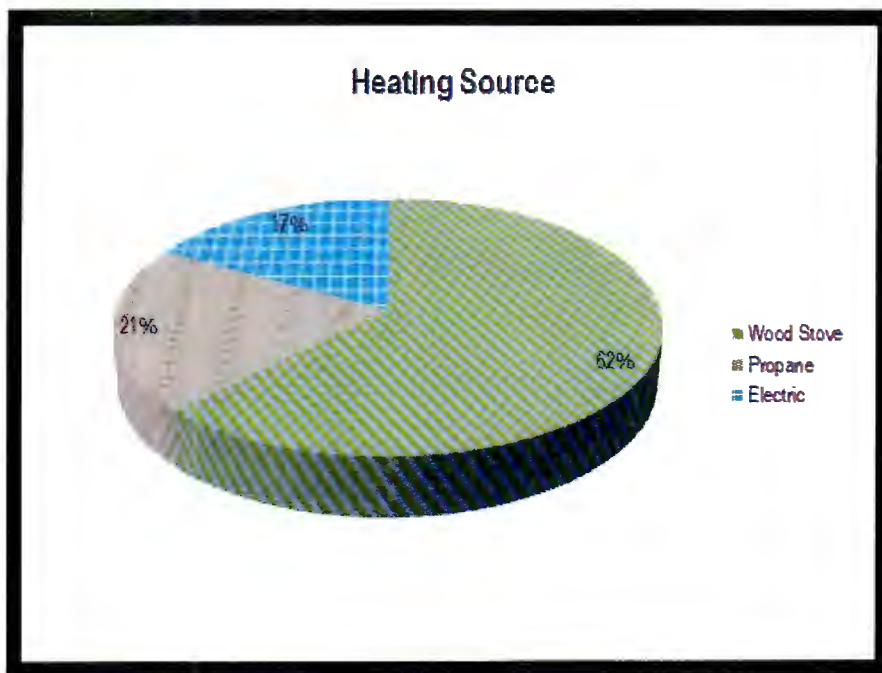


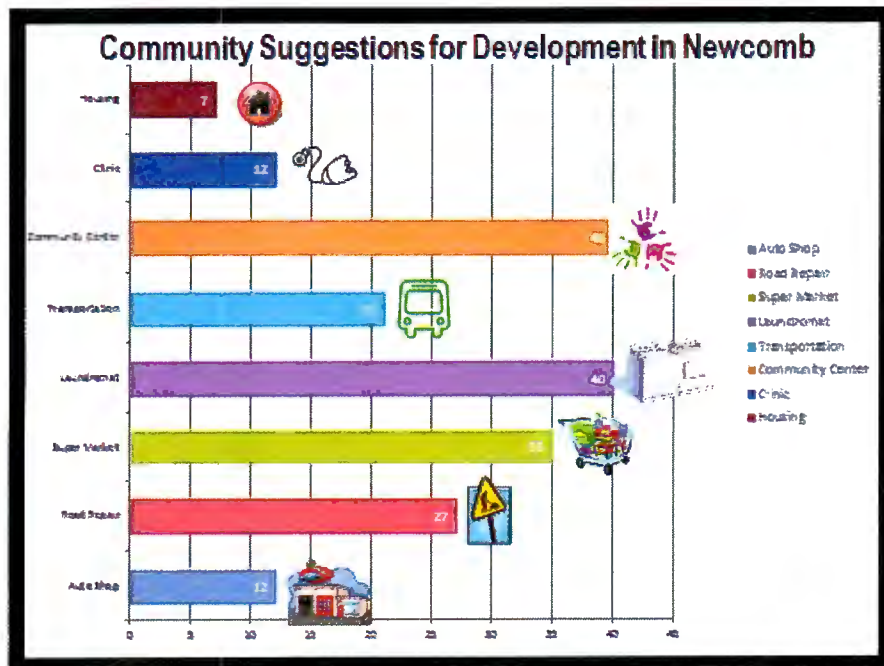
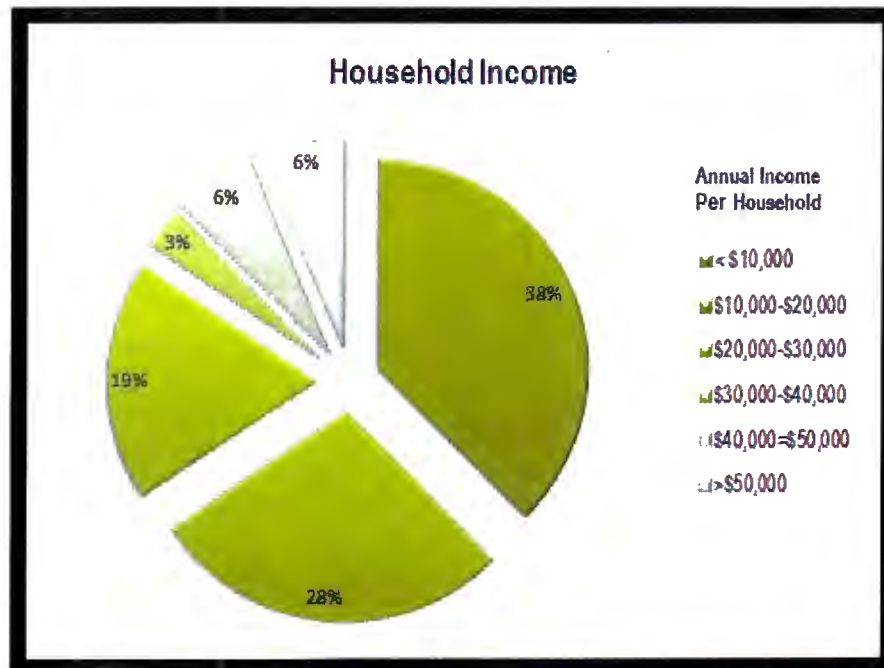


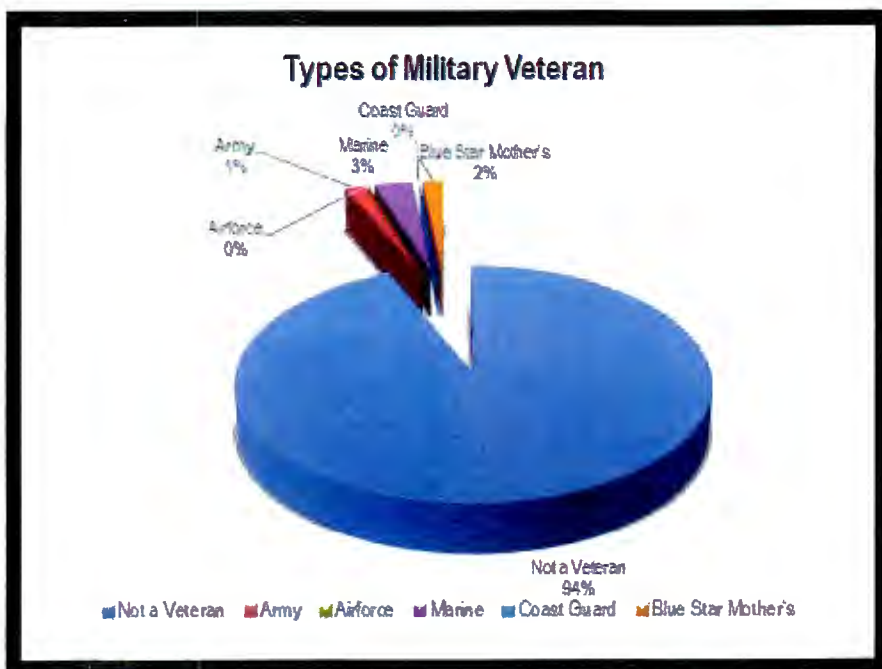
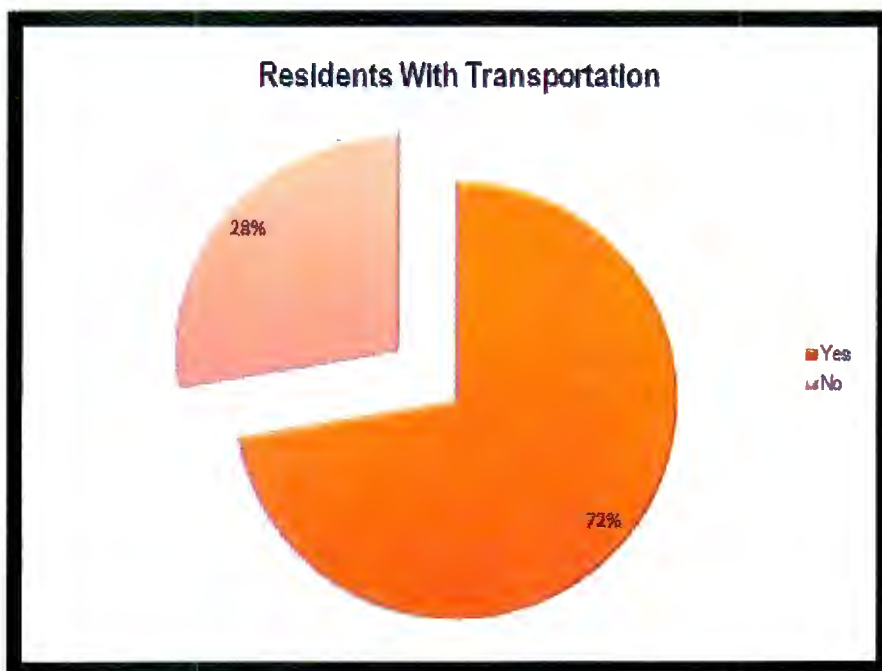


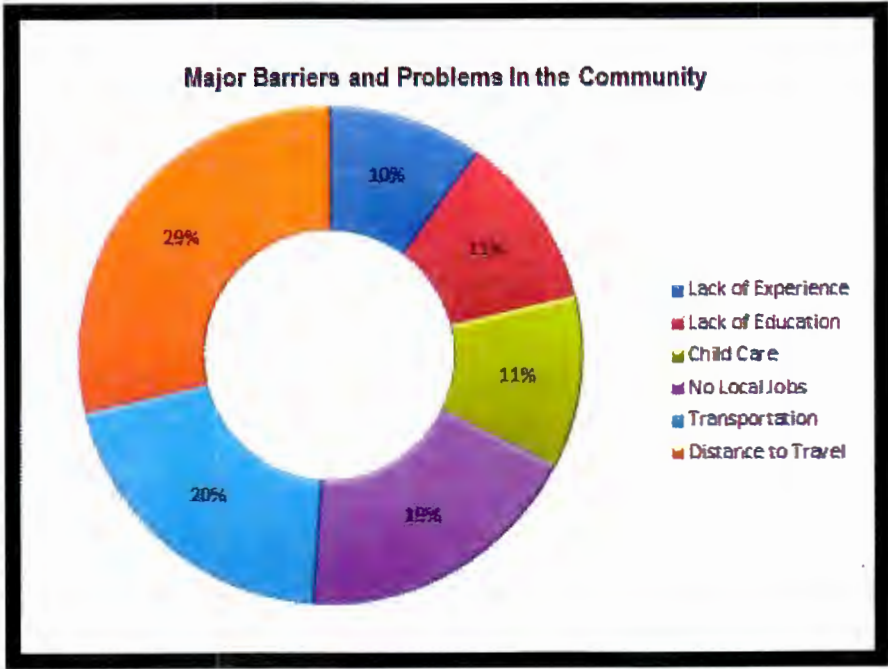
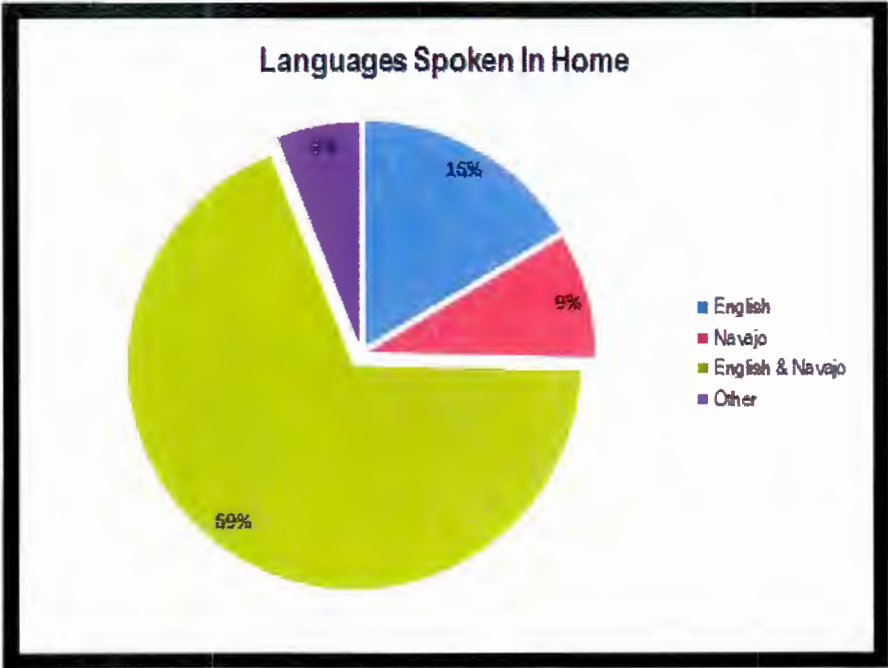












3

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Conducting a resource audit humanizes the values of human dignity against the present values of community concern. The point brings forward a traditional knowledge and integrates a modern assessment. The integration assesses historic paradigm and how unity among knowledge generally moves a modern subsystem. Undoubtedly, there are two diverse cultures: the Navajo culture that retains an indigenous value; the other, the adoptive culture that believes in the English reading and writing paradigms. Both aspects have needed resources such as human resource, experience, education, and technical assistance. Tapping into all auspices may adjust a needed subsystem, directly, or indirectly, and continue a culture for production purposes. Part of the annual practice announces applying the cultural unification as a dynamic structure.

Basically there are four available projects that will provide infrastructure and capital improvement. The community commercial enterprise accounts a community orientated project: one, Giant Industries assists creating a stronger community. The other, an anticipated commercial or industrial project is in the future to be situated directly south of the present Giant Industries located three miles north of the Newcomb Chapter House. The present location incites environmental sensitivity for further development plans, yet general policies must, first, be considered. The second is a housing development to be located 1.5 miles southeast of Newcomb Chapter House. For economy purposes, the community understands the land policies' absorptions and other commercial regulation land uses. There are commercial enterprises providing goods and services and serving a larger population located by a major highway. Incidentally, there are other recommended projects that are proposed within the $\frac{1}{2}$ radius of Newcomb Chapter – it is referred to the Newcomb tract. The projects are: Navajo Veteran housing to be located west of the chapter house. The fourth expected commercial development is to be located .03 miles east of Newcomb Chapter House i.e. restoring the old Newcomb Trading Post outlet. Within the tract there is

also a proposed plan to remodel the NHA complex that is situated directly east of Newcomb Chapter House.

- Goal One Prioritize needed projects.
- Goal Two Annually ensure and tabulate needed funding with the State of New Mexico and their capital projects' priority authorization.
- Goal Three Continue to submit proper priority requests with the Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico satisfying the five year plan.

PRIORITIES

Setting community priorities involve considering every phases of local and regional growths relative to protection of public health, safety, and welfare. The phases take into consideration not only employable opportunities, but other viewpoints that support spatial preservation. Understandably, in a perfect political economy it signifies governmental maturity when goods and services adequately provide for the public crowd. Just the same, regulations are debated, so persons can equally access provided public services and facilities. The accessibilities are important because they allocate for individuals' flairs of independence. What is just as important is capitalizing on individual needs while moving them toward self-determinism. Some individuals prefer living in traditional ways believing in their prayers and why they constitute sustenance of lifestyle. Others prefer using their native tongue to step beyond self-determination, yet seek profits by developing cultural, natural, and human resources. Again, situating the pre-proposed priority listings calls for evaluating not only a physical "thing," but studying an assurance that cultural integrity remains self-sufficient. Once more, seriously undertaking "outside" inference based on a community becoming less dependent on federal aid should carry any prioritization. An undertaking must prioritize its study first acknowledging that Newcomb community existed long before there was a federal conscious.

CORPORATE TAXES

Understanding corporate taxation and how it is taxed based on income substantiates a part of commercial or housing development. The corporation filing income tax Form 1120-A, or Form 1120 designates a different accounting system for it is based on the company's taxable income. A shareholder pays normally into a corporation drawing salary as personal income tax: FICA (social security taxes), and state, and federal unemployment taxes. Michael D. Jenkins states that "[t]he most basic tax problem resulting from incorporating a business is the possibility of double taxation of the business income if it is paid out as dividends" (33). The tax problem exists when a shareholder pays taxes on the profit gained from a corporate business income; then, the tax payment doubles when the corporate business pays also any profit gained from selling goods and services. Subsequently, a small business such as Giant Industries convenience store located at Burnham – Toadlena junction may pay less dividends, or none to shareholders when its owner roles being an officer of the corporation, too. The owner receives an income and, normally, enough in forms of fringe benefit and salary. The profit permits the accessed income to revert back into the business for improvement and re-affirms Navajo Nation sales tax.



A Federal/Tribal policy gives responsibilities to indigenous groups for their petitions against environmental pollutions, yet these same policies favor environmental scripts that protect corporate discourse. One policy, a Regulatory Jurisdiction of Indian Tribes, restricts and limits environmental jurisdiction, but this policy strikes legal challenges. Inasmuch, Navajo authority protects tribal regulative activities but violating these same policies bring also serious impact from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognition. In retrospect, the EPA allocates grants and contracts, yet it validates tribal authorities subserving these environmental programs.

The cooperation between state, tribal, and local entities allow tribal representatives to participate in environmental discussion as a statehood member. One program, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) is created under the Clean Air Act (CAA) to review air pollutions that endanger human health. The EPA oversees the NAAQS and how acceptable air concentration disallows other pollutants: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone. Under an amendment, Indian tribes have authorization to oversee proper air concentration that plum upward, and across their reservation boundaries. As a result, U.S. Congress allows an "attainment" area while ensuring proper air concentration on surrounding land and, subsequently, invokes Preventing Significant Deterioration (PSD) mandate. (Gethes, David H., Charkes F. Wilkinson, and Robert A. Williams, Jr 732). Class I classifies certain areas, "which included national parks and other pristine areas, very little deterioration and hence very little development is allowed" (Gethes, David H., Charkes F. Wilkinson, and Robert A. Williams, Jr 732). Class II is having a permit for certain types of animals for specified areas. In one case, a mining company initiated a lawsuit when a Northern Cheyenne tribe changed its land classification from Class II to class I supported by the EPA and in-line with the EPA regulation. Now, the intervention allows a state who is disagreeable with a tribe's land classification to use the EPA administration in settling disagreements.

The CWA requires a permit when discharging pollutant into “pipes, ditches, channels, and tunnels” (Gretches, David H., Charkes F. Wilkinson, and Robert A. Williams, Jr 732). The EPA or a state agency approves these releases as discernible or discrete conveyances; hence, paint sources are listed under the Nation Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The amount of industrial pollutants shall conform to federal standards, but state standards recognize the quality of rivers. In 1986, U.S. Congress amended CWA, acknowledging tribal agencies, once more, be recognized as states. Those recognitions rest on tribal agencies meeting certain standards, and helping them create authority over “their” water quality programs. Based on statehood recognition, the Navajo Nation controls certain environmental regulation when accessing grants (under section 1256) as well as issuing NPDES permits. Other authorities include receiving grants for reconstruction of treatment works, and setting water standard. Though New Mexico water agreements need additional reviews about understanding the water standard process they remain contradictory. Generally, the NPDES certification authorizes clean lake, but approves permits for dredge materials, too! The CWA policy remains a problem for indigenous reasoning, especially when the United States acts as a trustee and, at the same, addresses water resource issues. In contrasts, the CWA helps settle disputes between a state, and a tribe, normally, against the tribe over common water usage issues. Another section, Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 42 U.S.C.A. Sec 300 (f) (j) protects public water source from an underground injection process. States are recognized as controlling parties by addressing public water system located within a particular state. To cure recognition, tribal entities addressing their underground drinking water system can be referred to as “acting” as a state; however, the State of New Mexico Administration indoctrinates a program for the tribe if none exists.

Then, there is a Superfund legislation, referred to as the Comprehension Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 USCA Sec 9601-9657 that ensures hazardous materials do not impact outdoor pollution level, and causes

health problems. The legislative act permits tribes to apply for environmental clean-ups. CERCLA permits contractual agreement with the federal government to remove, or apply alternative courses that addresses hazardous pollutants. Once more, the tribe is treated as a state, and tribes are not expected to "have one facility on the national list of priorities for remedial action" (Gretches, David H., Charkes F. Wilkinson, and Robert A. Williams, Jr 733). With an exact remediation, tribes benefit when cost-sharing can be waived, and implement a hazardous waste clean-up on their own initiatives. This is especially true when hazardous site locations exist more openly on the Indian reservation than off-reservation locations. Otherwise, technical assistances are extended to tribes in order to help them regulate federal reclamation efforts. Subsequently, there is the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and how it protects society and the surrounding environment. The top soil where a mining is to take place is removed, and placed aside before beginning operation. On completion, the removed top soil is replaced into the exact location from where it was first removed. However, an Office of Surface Mining utilizes basic federal surface mining standard for cooperative agreement with tribes on maintaining a final authority. As part of the utilization, one program called the Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Act allows grants for tribe to regulate the environment's reclamation effort. The findings begin with employees' training, education, and overall environmental monitoring. Otherwise, the National Environmental Policy Act expects an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be attached to a proposed action, especially when an anticipated power plant is anticipated to be structured in the future. Alternatively, it may harm human health in the long-term. Unfortunately, this policy introduces only a trustee relation; thus, does not address federal decisions about federal public land. Instead, Indians are not mentioned in their legislative or historical roles. In the end, the policy supports tribal government in its contractual agreement with outside corporations though a local community may not endorse, or agree with the relation. The ultimate requirement declares that the Interior consider the EIS before granting an interest. The decision covers the EIS

plan, which does not support a tribal concern; as long as there is the EIS, it can be approved by a U.S. Forest Service.



PARKS AND RECREATION

Creating a vision gathers Newcomb community members and moves them towards a common form on shaping a community park. Accepting a common focus assists revitalizing key issues and prioritizing them according to community needs. These common concerns may identify a central direction while supporting the FMS, and how its implementation motivates the community (26 N.N.C. Sec. 102). As a result, there must be a purpose, such as combining community knowledge with its expertise on enriching a landscape recreation. The purpose further effectuates a planning process; thus, beaming priority-focused coordination. Part of these planning steps involves coordinating an inventory category: soil, ground/surface water, and slopes and topography.

SOIL

Soil comes from eolian deposits, which had its beginning from the Cretaceous period (70 million ago); subsequently, throughout the years the soil went through weathering and erosion processes. At the time, large reptiles and small mammals roamed the area though they adopted these geological changes. Coastal swamps such as inland plain's flooding helped changed the present Menifee formation – it is made of siltstone and mudstone mixed with sandstone. The Menifee formation was formed by sediments made visual by rivers flowing north and east against another river that was retreating. The formation represents loneliness, yet its unpredictability holds an additional soft opposition. The activities made sandstone mix with carbonaceous shade and coal beds, but they maintained a coarse-loamy feel. Another representation is how Bennett Peak and Ford Butte, two thick rocks called diatreme rock, were created and together characterized “aloneness.” Both stand alone, and upright above other rock formations within a 40 miles radius. In fact, there is an Alluvium of the Pleistocene that resembles higher density sand, but holds a smaller volume of water when wet. Their high density forms a trembling motion forcing the sand to easily roll from a higher elevation to a lower plateau bed. It basically rolls within the San Juan

Rivers, but these sand types are not good for mixing them with other ingredients to build homes. The rolling event permits them to travel into wells – mixing sand with water. They are seen basically in the larger tributaries as well as the San Juan River. The Alluvium of the Pleistocene soil types are not preferred for any building construction, but, whenever used, it is recommended homes be constructed away from nearby water drainage. New sandstone beds located underground yield springs near the Chaco Wash, but water qualities vary across the western San Juan Basin sub-division. There are groundwater discharges, however minimal, and they preserve deep wells as watershed divisions. The discharge preservation leads to designation and drilling deep wells for supplying water allocations whether for domestic uses or not. The processes of pristine water, their changes and droughts mandate community acknowledge on the impact imposed by outside monetary interests.

GROUNDWATER

The Menifee formation has sandstone beds and the contours of the beds' enclosures trickle water. The contours permit small amount of water to flow toward Chaco River and, subsequently, the southern San Juan Basin. The cretaceous sandstones have wells that are 1,500 feet in-depth and their chemical qualities differ in content; meanwhile, the groundwater availability lays from a southwest to northeast direction. The groundwater is part of the San Juan basin subdivision. Besides, Chuska Mountain sleeps to the west containing million miles of underground tunnels called aquifers. Local community members refer to Chuska Mountain as Toadlena Mountain because it gives flowing water. The groundwater once recharged itself supported by rain cycles and global electromagnetic waves, but these aquifers now are depleted. In the early 1970s Peabody Coal Company supported by the Navajo Nation government funneled trillions of gallons of pristine water in order for distant metropolitans to receive electricity. Though the U.S. government scientists claim water aquifers remain available, but Newcomb community members see chemical changes in the environment. These changes are permanent since drought is impacting the

underground activity, too. Now, small spring discharges fall in slow drops from the base of the Chuska Mountain onto the lower plateau leaving empty any extension of creeks. The Chuska Sandstone once preserved these perennial creeks allowing aquifers to remain filled for community, livestock, or agricultural uses. In fact, a lack of social progress is related closely to the water depletion abandoning community members to refine "modern" tribal resources.

SLOPES AND TOPOGRAPHY

Any proposed project can be constructed within the Newcomb Chapter boundary and the San Juan Basin. There are gentle rolling hills, ridges without designated form, and arroyos with many deep extensions or simple arteries carry quietness as invisible trimmings. Chuska stretches from 9,000 feet above sea level and it slopes downward with many drainages. Chuska Mountain is a long narrow mesa resting on Chuska Sandstone called the East Defiance monocline, a large horizontal bed. The drainage extends eastward to Pena Blanco arroyo and Chaco River sloping from 2 to 0 percent. The elevation is from 5,900 feet to 5,600 feet above sea level and favors an oblique angle with the slope of the horizon. Precipitation favors higher elevation regarding altitude and topography connections; consequently, it stands to reason that temperatures reach 100 degree in areas that are located far below 5,000 feet. The semiarid climate below 3,500 feet rarely reaches below zero temperature, but it has been accepted to have done so.

CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA

Whether a land disturbance is minor or major, it requires archeological clearance as assurances that sacred sites are identified and protected. There are stories told among parents and grandparents about potential culturally significant areas, and why they are interconnected to prescribed land uses. For instance, it is well known among community members that anaasazi artifacts are scattered within Newcomb community making many promising land development questionable. The Anasazi topic will be discussed further in the latter chapter. In short, it is difficult to pin-point their exact locations. Complicating these

problems further are land surveys not being done; in the first place, chapter compiling a Master Plan may assist in surveying beforehand potential land developments. A cultural resource inventory must be completed before receiving a clearance for development. National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act insist on an Environmental Impact Statement review and how a particular development will affect cultural and natural resources.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic preservation and archaeological protections are basic tools required in retaining tribal cultural heritages. Unfortunately, legislations carrying statutes are opened for foreign interpretation, which leave minimal understanding about tribal sovereignty. For many centuries, American Indian burial sites were discovered to contain unique artifacts and their richness led to burial robberies. Stolen artifacts were then sold to museums even bodies were "donated" to science for forensic studies. The American Indian history was exploited for national, other times, international review; however, U.S. bureaucracy permitted these exchanges without creasing a defensive brow. In other words, American Indian persons were more valuable dead, and, their deaths cajoled digging for impaired collections. However, a consistent battle thunders when a historic process today now protects uses of sacred object, reburials of native artifact, and promotes historic preservation. Today, the quantification of data suits a carrying license to digitalize native identities for future protection. Still, digitalizing American Indian burial site renews a favored "sport" by governmental agencies, museums, universities, so tourists (other than American Indians) can be amazed. As a result, the historic preservation and cultural protection produced a force on protecting native artifacts and fostered indigenous groups to control their own identities. Its central importance defines an ongoing "object" now carrying a claim of reading rites that determines operational hours. Structuring hours, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daylight hours, gives textual power to the societal entity that operates social habits.

Whenever the operational hours become receptive by the general population (including indigenous thoughts) it controls any irreversible movement. And the battle is ongoing

CHAPTER BOUNDARY

Assimilative information is partially based on scientific activity outcomes: hypothesis formulation, data gathering, analysis, review of results, and evaluation. The outcomes converse how a map based on community's objectives prepares a finalized boundary. The hypothesis itches the finalized boundary mapping, so safety and health are ensured plus assuring community development. There are data gathering that forms discussion about paradigms, and paradigm shifts, and how both are continuations of the language boundary. Further, analysis identifies and separates a discourse from a methodology for both have their own agreement, or disagreement. It is substantive when the analysis comes from a researcher's artifacts attained from years of English composition. The analysis and its uses may assist in identifying other legal requirements by prioritizing needs of the community's comprehensive plan. Likewise, the review of results occurs from legislative modification as ways to regulate, or dis-regulate temporary thoughts. The evaluation supports the community-based decision on how mapping preparation re-affirms the continuation of the Navajo culture.

Since Newcomb community does not have an exact land coordinate system there needs to be an understanding about divisions. Land surveys allocate a beginning with a surveying recordation that identifies each parcel of land e.g. BIA Roads, parks, turn-outs, etc. Each parcel constitutes a block with a number for identification as a tract in a legal document. Measurements in length are referred to as metes; at the same time, bounds are identified with boundaries. The two elements, metes and bounds are claimed by natural monuments since they trace distance and course for communities such as Newcomb Chapter. For clarification, the natural monuments encircle the Newcomb community: Chaco Wash (E), Lake Pity (S), Sitting White Rock (W), and Bennett Peaks (N). These boundaries

carry a larger “rectangular tracts called checks on quadrangles (24 miles square)” (New Mexico 63). The larger rectangular shape can decrease into smaller townships. The smaller square is 6 miles in length and 6 miles in width; hence, there are 16 townships in the 24 miles square. Even so, one township (6 miles by 6 miles) is divided into 6 one mile length on each side; thus, the division carries now thirty-six sections. One section carries approximately 640 acres, but any minor discrepancy is due to the earth’s curvature. Locating an exact location is referred to as a Government Rectangular Survey System and it identifies the main north–south, or the main east–west survey line. Moreover, the mapping graph for the New Mexico northwest location is referred to as the Navajo Meridian.

A mapping analysis must connect with community projection so that the “maps will not fit properly when brought together” (Department of Justice 14). The projection, momentarily, made comparative with an alphabetic script is represented on a flat writing canvas, but yearns accessing a curvature dimension. The community development projects an issue likened how an earth’s curvature attracts energized motions. Using Navajo traditional name does not implore a lesser understanding about the earth’s curvature and its relation with an area. It needs to be noted that a State Plane Coordinate System “was devised for greater user convenience, with a rectangular grid superimposed over the latitude/longitude graticule, producing *state plane coordinates* expressed on meters, yards, or feet” (Department of Justice 16). Acknowledging the earth’s slight misrepresentation caused by a curvature normalizes assets by giving Navajo names their original genesis. This is especially true when Navajo words create Navajo sounds and they are “[l]ike the Jews of the Old Testament, the Navajos are the chosen People, *Nahadzaan bi jei*, the Heart of the World” (Young, Robert W. and William Morgan 10). The Navajo traditional name placed on a flatten writing or mapping canvas connects logical points when images appear, and they move with the curvature medium.

LAND AND CARRYING CAPACITY

After the 1868 Fort Sumner imprisonment camp, many Newcomb members returned to their old home-sites with expected climates. Besides, each household needed pastures and water for their animals. In the first instance, there were needs for tillable land and wood for winter. These elements maintained a balance between life's subsistence and protecting environmental health. Part of land maintenance was the land tenure progression: communal range ownership, personal inheritance of fields, railroad policies, and overgrazing eras. These progressions carried with them an understanding about an ecosystem and its ability to sustain life. It is important that human population do not stamp out any natural processes such as nutrients that support the ecosystem. Ensuring plants replenished themselves were the underlying management in using land that may offset any permanent land damages. Unfortunately, natural events such as lack of rainfall, insect infestation, and constant sandstorms have off-set the ecosystem preservation. Balancing or determining carrying capacity means inserting economic consumption into the measuring tabulation. Defining terms of income relative to population may assist finding a standard deviation – "refers to how far an individual score deviated (or varied) from the mean" (Johanek, Cindy 64). However, ample tabulation misses a normal asset accounting of income per population because some fall harvests are consumed (and not sold). Similarly, some sellers of livestock do not count them as taxable income, too, and they are not financially tabulated. These elements disturb any precise tabulation of land carrying capacity based on economic consumption. In addition, advanced technology creates problems because it is more corporate-friendly than toward reservation sectors. A national event such as this exemplifies corporate power "to provide continuing energy and pressure on the system, in multiple directions, with the goals of fueling the national project" (Selfe, Cynthia L. 86).

Otherwise, what may be systematic for America, in general, did not serve the local Newcomb community wellspring.

Now, there are suggestions on how to approach this ecosystem imbalance. First, re-addressing water supplies and water uses, and their connections to federal and state legislation, and funding at the regional level should help address local disservices. They are important issues since water shortages dissuade land carrying capacities similarly experienced by Colorado, Montana, and Canada. Each is a state of the union of the U.S. government. This consolidation anticipates a national legislation covering surface water uses, ground water, and airborne (evaporation) water. In the meantime, the land carrying capacity is gauged also by animal movements for they will not disturb already depleted areas. The particular movement allows depleted areas enough time to replenish causing the land, once more, to return to its original state. The reversion of land takes years, especially in a desert environment. Humans originate the disturbances by not assisting the ecosystem, or not applying sensitive techniques. Nonetheless, land management endorses methods that heal degraded land but it, too, must reach beyond the origin state to support an increased population. For example, understanding more about human activities, and their impacts on the growths of natural population assists ecological perspectives. The identification re-enforces land's carrying capacity when "it supports more than one cultural need at a time" (Guyette, Susan 1).

CURRENT GRAZING & AGRICULTURAL

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Natural resource reviews Navajo range management as an economic allocation of the Navajo Nation public land resources. The BIA is a federal agency that enforces federal regulation e.g. park and recreation. Range management substantiates an economic process that identifies livestock grazing uses of public resources. The economic issues are referred to range management units that support livestock grazing and they have guideline criteria: Code of Federal Regulation and Navajo

Tribal Code affect applicable Navajo case laws. For Newcomb community there is one range management: District 12. There are approximately 85 grazing permit holders and based on tally count sheet there are 3,333 livestock. This is a land use classification identifying sound practices that provoke natural resource conservation. Implementing a residential land use plan involves not only the grazing committee person, and CLUPC members, also, a typical orderly plan of operation.

FUTURE GRAZING & AGRICULTURAL

Animal roaming freely creates additional problems when they move onto other grazing areas. Imbedded chips for livestock identification may record livestock movement making it easier for owners to locate their animals. Taking the imbedded chip further into technology may assist owners understand virtual amputation. The imbedded chip “amputates” the body “at [a] price of excising the original or whether literally or figuratively – to make room for its replacement” (Shaviro, Steven 104). The virtual cutting may advance a much-needed understanding about crucial boundary of ownerships when modern motions remediate virtual spaces. In an identical manner, traditional practices that hold significance can remediate, in addition, the spiritual significances of the need of the livestock.

CURRENT FARMING

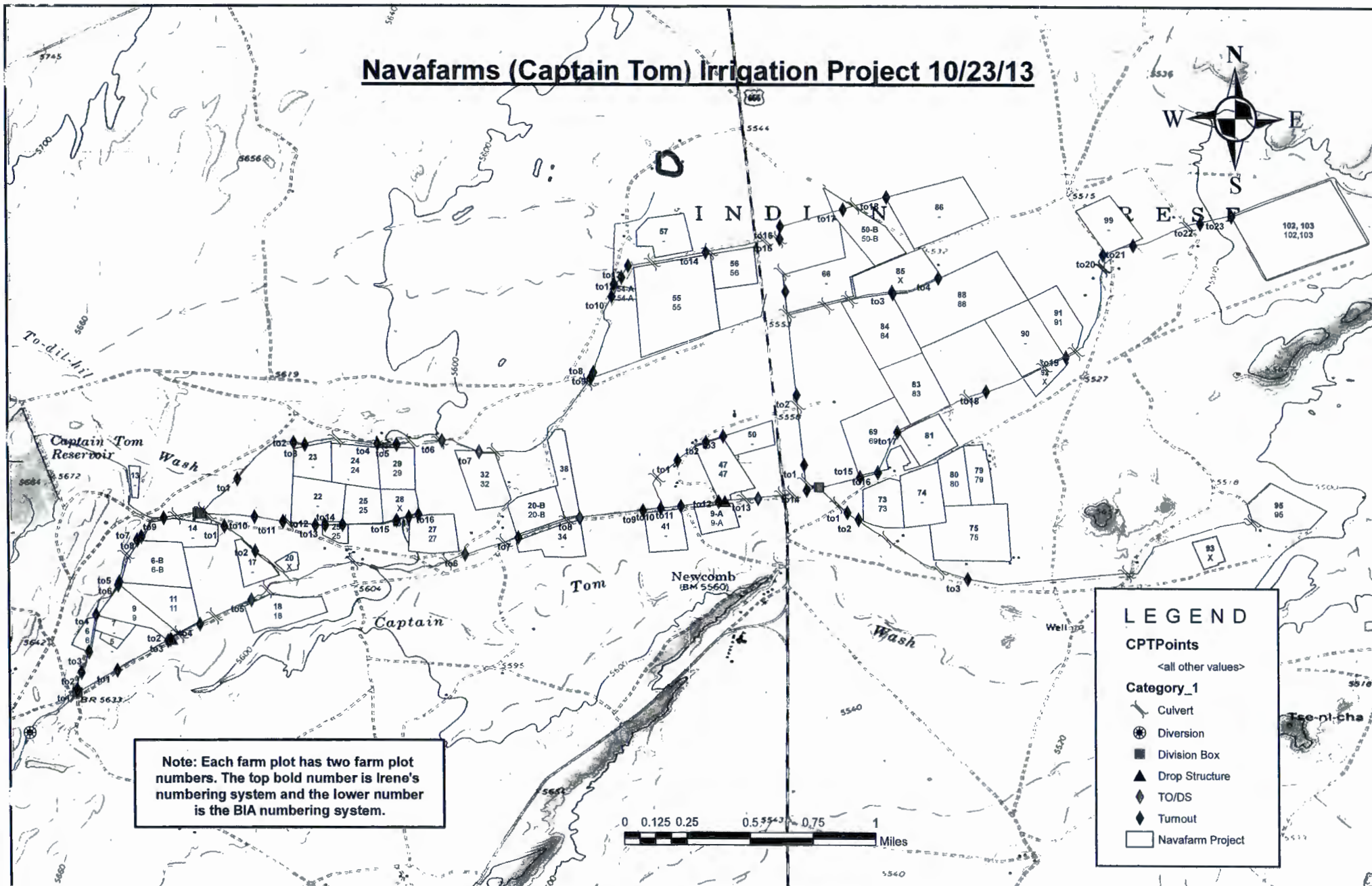
There are approximately 45 farmers who farm 510 acres and the agricultural plots are by-far different acreage sizes. There are 103 numbers of irrigate-able plots while many remain unused. Fertile soil is needed so gardening organic matter can feed homes, and livestock, and fulfill economic sense. Needed clay minerals and quartz assist in soil development and plant growth, but, both expect water to process soil nutrients. Most soil co-ordinations take time for them to materialize leading to their rich chemical composition. Time is slow, but finding and maintaining them create problems for there is no rich soil composition. However, constant planning is important in anticipating favorable price swings at the national level, or even at the local level. It is important to plan for the future, such as

having “goals, pricing, costs, time, commitments, etc.” (Tronstad, Russell 6). Throughout the planning, it is important to note that even a best laid out plan could go wrong. However, persistent monitoring of weather may position a community on accessing potential benefits.

FUTURE FARMING

There will always be contestation between modern technologies and Navajo Ways in understanding water life's cycle. There will be critical plans in changing feasibility studies that will bring much needed water for agricultural purposes. The community needs to understand its discomfort when water molecules mix with nitrogen and oxygen, instead of strengthening a chemical bond between water and air. Without bonding, blasting winds carrying sand, socks, dirt, and other visiting air circulates disgust and blinks away rational growth. Inasmuch, thinking about growing seasons shall continue and they include raining months: July, August, and September. Searching for water vapors, condensation, and deposition are not available, but constant hope is a modernist's life cycle. Not much can be achieved in advancing favorable weathers, except understanding the value of vegetation. There are different colors of cloud and their vegetation advance blessings of huge importance. But, by then, needed moistures do not come, or they come far between, or when they arrive the agricultural life has sizzled already the yearly gatherings. Instead, gathering concerns are normally replaced by torrential rain, which causes heavy rainfall in small areas and washes away remaining rich soil and hope. What is left is hoping, once more, for favorable weather next year and “this time” the preparation may have unexpected results.

Navafarms (Captain Tom) Irrigation Project 10/23/13






Navafarms Problem Area Locations 10/23/13

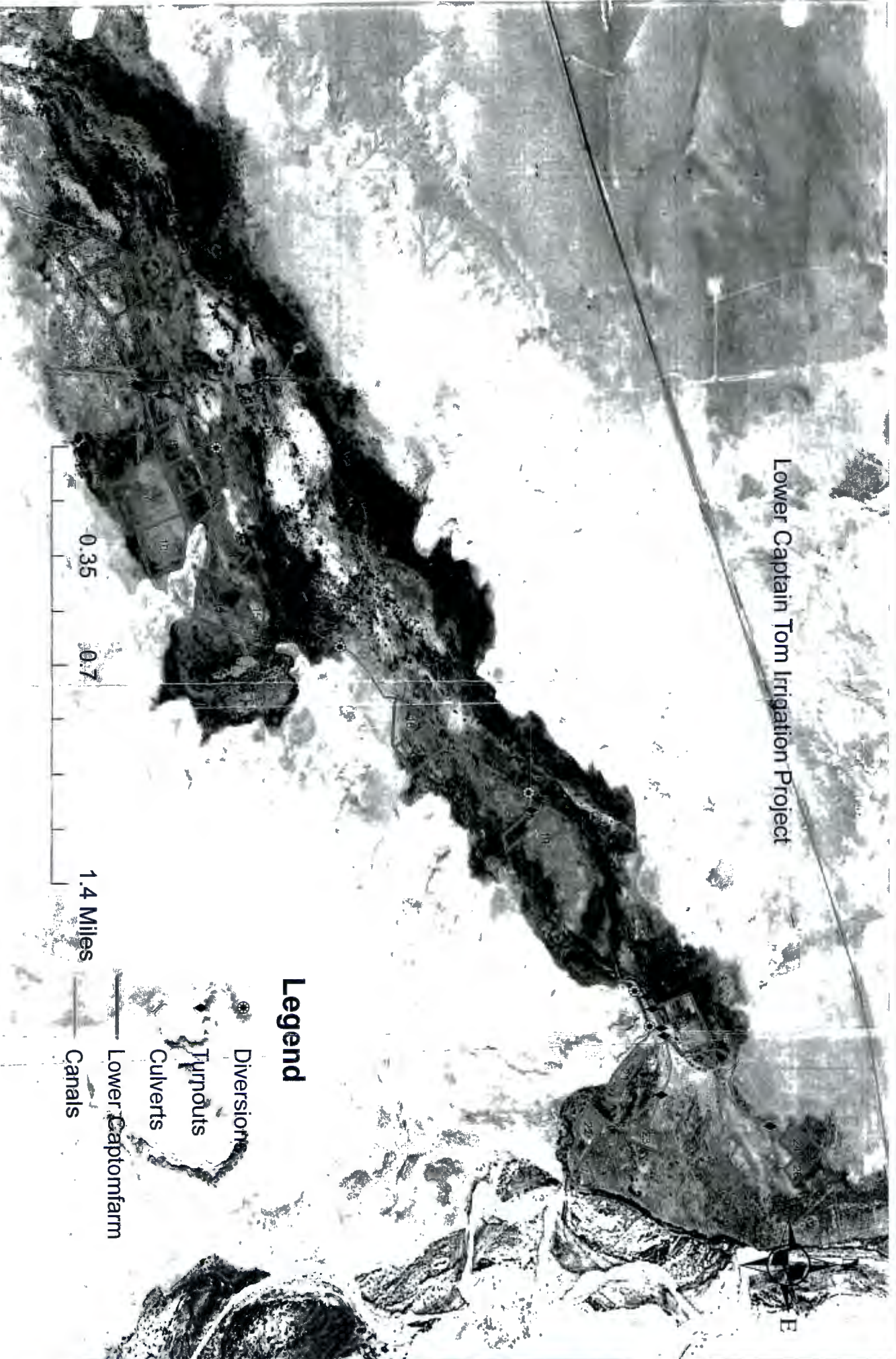
Reach	Location	Good	Problem	GOAL
MAIN CANAL				
10	division box 1			
10	turnout 1		not in use	needs to be covered
10	turnout 2		not in use	needs to be covered
20	turnout 3		backfilled	cleaning
20	turnout 4		not in use	needs to be covered
20	turnout 5		masonry cracked	repair
30	turnout 6	X		
40	turnout 7		S-dir backfilled w/dirt&weeds, not in use	cleaning
50	turnout 8		S-dir turnout culvert backfilled	cleaning
50	turnout 9		S-dir turnout backfilled to culvert	cleaning
60	turnout 10		turnout rusted and bent shaft, not in use	cleaning, replace
70	turnout 11		turnout canal backfilled, rusted turnout inlet	cleaning, replace
80	turnout 12		N-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
90	turnout 13		N-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
90	turnout 14		N-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
100	division box 4		N-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
100	turnout 15		N-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
100	turnout 16		masonry cracked	repair
110	turnout 17		N,S-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
120	turnout 18		N,S-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
130	turnout 19	X		
140	turnout 20		N-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
150	turnout 21		S-dir turnout backfilled, Masonry cracked, not in use	cleaning, repair
150	turnout 22		S-dir turnout backfilled, Masonry cracked, not in use	cleaning, repair
150	turnout 23		masonry cracked	repair
CANAL 1				
160	turnout 1	X		
170	turnout 2	X		
180	turnout 3		backfilled, cracked masonry, not in use	cleaning, repair
CANAL 2				
190	turnout 1		not in use	needs to be covered
190	turnout 2		Backfilled, masonry cracking, not in use	cleaning, repair
190	turnout 3	X		
200	turnout 4	X		
200	turnout 5		backfilled, cracked masonry, not in use	cleaning, repair
210	turnout 6		turnout culvert rusted, not in use	culvert needs replacement
210	turnout 7	X		
220	turnout 8		Backfilled, not in use	cleaning
220	turnout 9		turnout completely backfilled, not in use	cleaning
220	division box 2	X		
230	division box 3	X		
240	turnout 10		Backfilled, not in use	cleaning
240	turnout 11	X		
250	turnout 12		backfilled	cleaning
260	turnout 13		backfilled	cleaning
270	turnout 14		backfilled, masonry cracked	cleaning, repair
280	turnout 15		completely backfilled, not in use	cleaning
280	turnout 16		completely backfilled, not in use	cleaning
CANAL 3				
290	turnout 1		completely backfilled, not in use	cleaning
290	turnout 2		Backfilled, not in use	cleaning
300	turnout 3		cracked masonry	cleaning
310	turnout 4		completely backfilled, cracked masonry, not in use	cleaning, repair
320	turnout 5		completely backfilled, cracked masonry, not in use	cleaning, repair
320	turnout 6		S-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
320	turnout 7		S-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
330	turnout 8		E-dir turnout rusted, not in use	cleaning
330	turnout 9		E-dir turnout backfilled, not in use	cleaning
330	turnout 10	X		
340	turnout 11		N-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
340	turnout 12	X		
350	turnout 13		turnout canal backfilled	cleaning
360	turnout 14	X		
370	turnout 15		not in use	
370	turnout 16		N-dir turnout backfilled	cleaning
370	turnout 17	X		
380	turnout 18	X		
LATERAL 1				
230	turnout 1		turnout completely backfilled, not in use	cleaning
230	turnout 2		Main canal backfilled, not in use	cleaning
LATERAL 2				
60	turnout 1		backfilled	cleaning
60	turnout 2		backfilled	cleaning
60	turnout 3		backfilled	cleaning
LATERAL 3				
90	turnout 1		backfilled	cleaning
90	turnout 2		backfilled	cleaning
90	turnout 3		backfilled	cleaning
90	turnout 4		backfilled	cleaning

Lower Captain Tom Irrigation Project



Legend

-  Diversions
-  Turnouts
-  Culverts
-  Lower Captainfarm
-  Canals



HISTORICAL PUBLIC PURPOSE

Open spaces continue not to mean openness of an area because federal regulation regulates these open ranges. Though aboriginal open areas pre-date federal vertebrates, they are deemed trust land – a land cession held in trust status by the U.S. government on behalf of the Navajo tribe. The U.S. government, by way of the BIA holds “in trust for the Tribe, legal title to the reserved territory” (Wilken, David E. 29). The governmental interaction provides goods and services and the exchange recognizes a reserved authority for a single headman (naat’aanii). During these times, k’e (greetings) was strong, and firm and spatial land e.g. aquifer streams uninterrupted down the center of each community, and created a unique consolidation.

During 1923 to 1984, community consolidation of Toadlena, Two Grey Hills, and Newcomb locations held rectangular land boundaries of 15 miles by 6 miles designation. The open space was susceptible when Toadlena held the western boundary; Two Grey Hills, the center location; and, Newcomb, the eastern boundary. There were no need for boundary selection for livestock movement once more created boundaries of Navajo legal concepts and community members used *K’e* (good relation) for traditional cohesion. The subconscious boundaries were held by “something fundamental and something that is absolute and exist from the beginning of time” (Yazzie, Robert. 42). Still, new boundaries were set as markers when Newcomb Chapter attained governing certification, and it moved the large consolidation into smaller units. Newcomb Chapter created separate governance with 6 miles by 4 miles parallelogram boundary, but community needs remained a priority. Now the eastern boundary is enclosed by the Chaco Wash. The southern boundary remains bounded by an old horse trail that turned into a wagon trail – later, a road. The western boundary is settled by a boundary overlap with Two Grey Hills; the northern boundary is endured beyond the ingenious Bennett Peaks and Tocito Wash. The need for yearly pastures and water availabilities remained a key to maintaining self-sufficiency.

Newcomb members identified grass eco-zones, such as shrubs and grasses for their livestock. The identification led many livestock owners to select geographical areas for their family camps. Some preferred herding their livestock up Toadlena Mountain when the lower plateau grassland needed fresh vegetation during spring and summer months. On Toadlena Mountain, aquifers permitted constant watering for the family herd as well as household uses when ponds and lakes moistened rich grounds and they created uniform vegetation. Some areas were fenced-in confining a domestic horse (used for herding sheep or cattle drives) to graze nightly in preparation for daily uses. Cattle grazed on vegetation within a settled geographic area claimed by a rancher as his or her grazing "rights." Cattle were doctored and branded while anticipating fall auction sells and freezing winter months.

On the mountain, others used their agricultural applications for communal use, and squabble over particular tracts, and their "herding" rights were few. Similarly, sheepherders grazed their animals on areas used by horses and cattle. The arrangements supported communal tenure when yearly acceptances led to customary use tracts strengthened by the female matrix-lineal linkage. It was the matrix-lineal that placed birthrights for each Newcomb community members, but the discourse was jostled by the continuous federal land policies. Though Toadlena Mountain is usable it has many federal bureaucratic policies such as Bureau of Land Management and they moved "our" mountain into something other. In this case, the mountain is used also for recreation purposes, but the open spaces are not environmentally plotted. Since Toadlena Mountain remains protected by federal statutes, it is difficult to set aside specific acreage for recreational opportunities. Except for grazing, the soil does not support farming fragmentation because mountainous temperatures remained colder in late spring, and they get colder earlier in the fall.

PRE-NATURAL

Anasazi pottery are scattered throughout the Newcomb community and prehistoric voices continue to set economic judgments on the Newcomb areas. One interpretation is federal protection enumerates constant clashes over various pottery shards. First, federal law protects areas where broken pottery shards are found and the protection stops economic growth, or cognitive development. Even recommendations on hiring archaeologists are problematic when they excavate potential cultural roots. Second, archaeologists using modern methods undoubtedly clash with the community's traditional belief system that endorses a constant non-interruption. The contrast twirls overlapping methods: modern archaeologist studies are protected by foreign laws, in turn, sheltering the aboriginal traditional legacy. Subsequently, the impacts standardize leaving excavation to the painted ollas that demands protection by traditional legacy and not federal laws. However, full restorations do not restore belief symbols as part of protecting the ancient anaasazi methods. The elevation of belief (if there is such a term) imprinted on the broken pottery crafts mythological thought from centuries past. Also, calling for excavation of artifact crafts disturbs traditional belief and abandons thoughts to graphing their own heritage. The Southwest Chacoan Pueblo made brownish plain pottery and were referred to as utility wares. Centuries later, many of the wares were found in northwest New Mexico containing geometric abstraction and mythic figures. The artistic value was created by Mimbres potters on findings of hemispheric shaped bowls with extraordinary designs. The Mimbres potters were descendants of the Anasazi whom expanded uses of leaf yucca to create rich imagery.

The Anasazi pottery with black on white wares was populated throughout the Four Corners region. Uses of fine leave brushes inscribed a modern sociocultural language that first resembled building of the ancient communities. Though many raw potteries are scattered throughout the Newcomb community they continue to form a symbol of trade and commerce doctrine, which resemble wares, or types of pottery. The scattering of pottery

shards does not relate a conscious understanding when early potters learned the craft from Mexico during the first millennium. The scattering may endorse shattering of belief and when potters first moved into the area during times when a kiva resembled spiritual health. Therefore, creating pottery has its process: selecting clay, pulverizing the clay with mortars, rolling the creation into a strand to eliminate air bubbles, and firing it on open fire, or shallow pit, or rude kin. The Mimbres potteries were only one of many sprinkled throughout the Newcomb community. In modern development, they are modern pottery makers attained from historical antecedents. Similar on how cultural diversity had infiltrated the fine leave brushes it has taken onto itself new meanings. Since the majority of Newcomb homes still live in close proximity there are always interactions among community members that expand interaction between generations. The connection or the continuation of it allows the protection of anaasazi as a pattern of the community. Just the same, one day, the federal pedagogy may allow further economic development and, consequently, deconstructing the aboriginal sociocultural context. The interaction shall not disrupt the graph created by the fine leave brush for it is the aboriginal language or does the mere identity of it take away the same?

NATURAL

During the 1800s a family's grazing pattern covered long distances based on personal accounts of open spaces and seasonal movements among Toadlena, Two Grey Hills, and Newcomb locations. Communal tract permitted face-to-face communications about range plants and water capacities for horses, cattle, or sheep. Vegetation unified calculations of grazing and farming spaces consistency held by cooperating groups of various families. In the first place, they excluded others as a monopolized tact and the exclusion created a land tract. Oral communications among household members permitted moving a flock of sheep or herd of cattle from an area with poorer grass-land. As a result, soil erosion hardly occurred because oral communications among ranchers or farmers

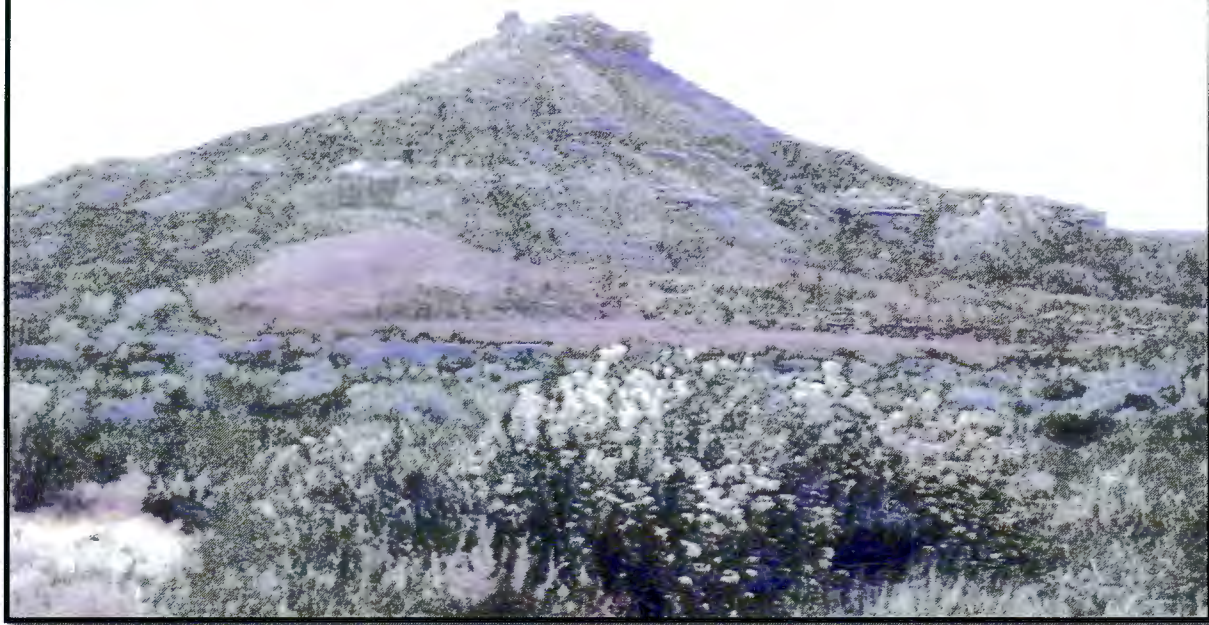
maintained proper soil composition. Even soil erosion was minimal, especially for an un-irrigated land or ranch land that existed between 6,500 and 7,000 feet above sea level. Fields were selected along intermittent or permanent streams or alluvial fans at the mouths of streams. Farmers, on the same hand, remained with their agricultural plot irrigating for the fall's seasonal reward.

POST-NATURAL

In modern times, the Newcomb community has grown into a dense village while leaving untapped open spaces. During the linear movement, Newcomb community had experienced stock reduction, subsistent natural resources, depletion of natural aquifers, and Navajo politics. The experiences or the continuations of them brought a special office – Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity (ONEO). Housing Urban Development (HUD) and ONEO, federal entities, introduced federal grants creating the ONEO office for a purpose of creating public housing. During this time, the headman title was changed to chairmanship, but yearly progression, once more, changed chairman connotation to president. The leadership reference remains today though its role continues to mean acting as “headman” of the Navajo people. Nonetheless, the ONEO entity regulated public housing and initiated numerous activities, so individuals can have monetary income. Otherwise, the Navajo Tribal Council, a legislative arm, insisted on a community comprehensive plan is made retroactive before funding is expended toward housing projects. The comprehensive planning must identify the community vision, so tribal economy can be improved. The comprehensive plan and its requirements were settled more for economic development than identifying natural vegetation. Though rationality may gumption post-natural plant roots, but vegetation in open spaces are not replenishing. Vegetation includes Russian thistle, saltbush, and grass with approximately 20% ground cover. Soil continues to be light, brown sand, shale with small pebbles, gravels of chert, and silicified wood. Small pieces of petrified wood and ancient pottery are also present, which only disengage growth.

4

OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION



CONTENTS

SECTION 4.0.....MAP A.....Community Memorial Cemetery

SECTION 4.1.....MAP B.....Cultural Preservation-Kivas and Burials

SECTION 4.2.....MAP C.....Chaco Culture National Historical Park



OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION

- Natural open spaces i.e. deserts, productive agricultural land, mountains, mesas, buttes, and rivers will have protection, whenever possible, from development. The open spaces are most available in an area located southeast of Newcomb Chapter.
- Natural floodways, unstable slopes, ponding areas, floodplains, and drainage channels should remain in their original characteristic.
- Some traditional landforms, whenever possible, should continue to be used to separate community boundaries, and define them accordingly.
- Unique open spaces that represent fragile ecology needed for education, or scientific research, or religious purpose will be protected.

- Wherever possible, Sustained Yield that comes from multiple uses should promote and encourage a principle form. Sustained Yield means not using land beyond its potential in order for the land to replenish, or refurbish itself.
- Unique scenic features contributing to natural beauty may maintain their apparent integrity: major rock outcrop, prominent hillsides, or cliffs, and important stands of trees.
- Natural beauty be preserved in their natural features, or open spaces, and any urban development shall consider, first, the harmonious preservations.

AGRICULTURE

- Agricultural lands are to remain in their agricultural status as long as they maintain economic viability.
- The term multiple uses infer using forest for hunting, fishing, watershed, outdoor recreation, and lumbering.
- Under the United States Department of Agriculture Class I or Class II areas having prime soil are classified areas and shall remain open for agricultural uses as opposed to development.

Wildlife:

- Any disruption of wildlife and/or other important habitat areas should be minimal and taken seriously when planning for the areas.
- Adequate measures are to be considered on protecting any endangered species.

Vegetation:

- During any planning initiative, disruption of ecologically sensitive vegetation should be minimal.
- At all possibilities, existing trees and vegetation are encouraged to maintain their growths.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Lands with known mineral deposits are to be preserved for future extractions enhanced by social and environmental policies.
- Careful boundary drafting can minimize potential conflicts over mineral resources, and the adjacent areas.

Energy Resources:

- On locating residential, commercial, and other land uses proper planning should consider solar and wind energy potentials for both water and space heating.

Scenic Highway:

- For the enjoyment of the general public unusual scenic vistas and visual features are to be preserved and protected.

Historic and Prehistoric Resources:

- Careful land use planning must consider preserving and protecting historic and prehistoric cultural and religious sites from future land developments.



PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES

- Adequate street and highway accesses should be made available, or feasible for other land uses.
- Community water system should be identified and required to be located near a pre-determined land uses; thus, domestic water sources remain a prime impetus for any land use planning.
- Land uses requiring sewer services are not to be located near an existing sewer system.
- Police and fire facilities are to be located near each other in accordance with an existing policy and land use planning.
- Land use requiring extensive human occupation should not be located near high fire hazard areas.
- Residential development should adequately be made accessible to schools.
- Applicable tribal, county, state, and federal land use policies and regulations should be respected. This concurs with utility services, land uses, and corridors be identified, so they can minimize adjacent land uses and environmental concerns.
- Whenever possible, residential, commercial, and industrial land uses are to be located near existing hospitals and clinics.
- Community solid waste site(s) should be of adequate size and large enough that they provide community trash disposal needs for at minimal ten years. Inasmuch, the selected solid waste sites not conflict with adjacent land uses while providing reasonable access for the community. The community solid waste site must not locate near watercourse, or other drainage facility.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- To minimize walking, or travelling distance schools must, whenever possible, be located within or near residential area.
- Vicinity of airports or helipads shall carefully be debated during times of land use planning to minimize conflict and danger.
- Land use planning should not involve placing human activities near known floodplains.
- Land uses shall determine intensity of use, nuisance or hazard elements, such as congested traffic, aesthetic application, community value, and economic stability. All elements are compatible with one another though the term “compatibility” may carry multiple meanings. For example, a light traffic is preferred when visiting a commercial outlet; on the other hand, intensive traffic activity created for a high density neighborhood is not.
- Architectural design i.e. buffer areas, walls, extra landscaping or extra setback assist in creating a sensible mitigation. Accordingly, each conflict has a private mitigating factor, but considering safety principles can lend some critical stability.



FLOOD PLAIN PLAN

Floodplain management must be considered into any planning discussion for community development, and dedicating certain areas be restrained from development. The planning process aids new building structure outside the anticipated flood areas while not only considering the present pattern, but, also, future calculation for flooding. The present proposed development does not foresee any rough peak discharges for nature, but these gauges are unpredictable. As nature takes its course, often times, what had been once determined non-flooding area became raging areas for dangerous running water. This is because impervious surfaces give way to accelerating flowing water carving deep gutted prominent features. The naturalization is coupled with blowing winds carving their own features left untouched by other wispy naturalists. In 1937 the Captain Tom reservoir was finalized to capture off-stream water for livestock and irrigation uses. Under normal conditions, melting snow ebbed into the earthen dam that had streamed down from Toadlena Mountain, by ways of arroyos, and ravines. What could have been flood water, instead were captured for irrigation purposes. The water supplied farmland located east of the dam through earthen ditches connecting with other dirt-compacted ditches.

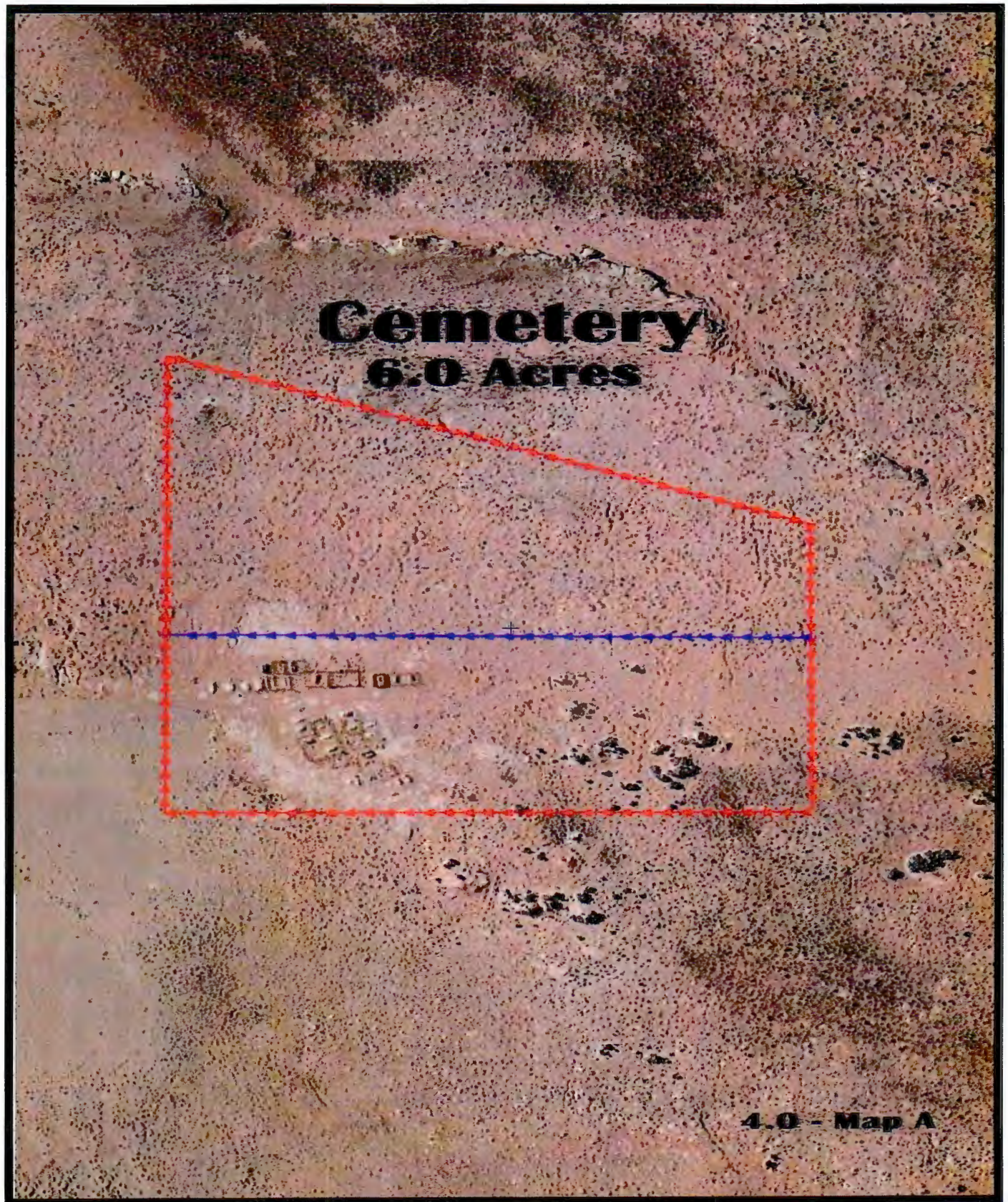
There were approximately 102 farm plots using 700 acres of fallow that began ½ mile from the base of the dam and toward approximately 5 miles to the east. During the 1850s and 1860s the agricultural sites had prehistoric definitions when Army expedition recorded them as abundant Navajo fields. The agricultural areas dated to the 11th and 12th centuries uses; in fact, the irrigation applications were first applied by the Chacoan pueblos within the local area and expanded 40 miles to the east. Later, the Navajo farmers understood their generational uses and borrowed the farming patterns after them. The applications were later identified as Executive Order 11988 - Management floodplain. Its incentive exists on decreasing potential flooding areas while considering the short, or the long term application. Decreasing potential flood areas protect human safety, health and

welfare, and minimizing property losses. Decreasing floodplain developments support natural and beneficial uses of the landscapes.

Nonetheless, a recommendation supports Newcomb CLUP committee contacting the Navajo Nation Water Resources Department on how a respective flood plan can properly standardize community protection. In addition, the EPA agency and the NTUA entities can be contacted about protecting their interests every fifth year on developing the Newcomb community. First, survey the designated flood areas, and separate the areas due to unforeseen weather activities and prepare an updated plan for future references. In the meantime, a tentative flood plan developed five years ago can temporary address harsh storm water characteristics, yet implemented for now a present plan for the community. Changes in weather normally do not appear on a temporary basis, but nature's carving takes decades, and updating the flood plan must adapt environmental changes.

CEMETERY

Establishing a community cemetery is an area that explores sensitivity, yet it has profound borders. A growing governmental concern is community members burying their loved ones in areas that may disrupt future outlook about economic progression. Corporations are hesitant placing infrastructures on burial sites, for according to them, the cemetery, are not cost efficient. It becomes just as complicated when more people are dying today, and additional family burial sites are "fenced" without consulting local governance. At the same time, local community leaders understand the spiritual significances surrounding a loss of a relative, especially during times when grief is intensive. The proposal instruments setting aside approximately 20 acres: 1/3 of the total acreages will be reserved for community veterans, and 2/3 total acres for community members. A cemetery area had been already selected though proper withdrawals of land are to be completed; conversely, fulfilling procedural elements. Aside from the typical procedural application with the governmental bodies there are steps: applicant application,



environmental review, and compliance with Navajo Business Procurement Act. At any rate, there are the design and construction services that involve planning, project management, and preserving sensitivities for veterans as well as non-veteran community members. The preservation embalms community ordinances honoring decedents provided by their private cultural acquisition such that the resting places commemorate their lives. Another area is forecasting mortality rate related to the increase in deaths of the current population. Once land had been appropriated (if not already) then other procedural applications will assume a movement toward undertaking cemetery spaces.

GENERAL LAND POLICIES

- Environmentally sensitive areas are hazardous areas that need protection from any proposed development.
- There must be a balance between land uses whether overuse, and underuse of the same area. These land projections apply to developmental opportunities for community, or urban areas.
- Available utility services, public services, and road accesses will remain consistent with any prescribed land use assignments.
- Depending on the land use types they will consider future community growth in determining an amount to be allocated.
- The interest or value of surrounding communities shall not be made complicated when local community plans call for developing new land uses. The doors shall remain open about any concerns relative to any complication.
- A business corridor will be reserved 300 ft. from a right of way.

COMMERCIAL POLICIES

- Any commercial architectural plan shall structure a building on a flat surface, or less than an eight degree slope. Preferably, the proposed development

insists locating it at a major intersection while considering other traffic congestion.

- A commercial building's centralized location encourages compact agreement, and ideal accessibility, and advances critical organization.
- It is further recommended any present structure now being used shall be reserved for any additional commercial traffic, such as parking, street access, design, and common planning uses. The developmental perspectives adjust visual qualities, regional interaction, and at the same time, they apply efficient land uses.
- Marketable forecasts and community needs project the location, the type of local needs, and the type of commercial for economic activities. Once more, finding a centralized location or accessing a major highway completes operationalizing the process.
- Regional commercial uses mandate easy accessibility.
- When possible, an employable generator can support commercial uses during times of electrical black-outs.

RESIDENTIAL POLICIES

- Any land development pattern for an urban sector, or a community boundary, or a rural range shall resolve its pre-selected use. The application means residential uses shall consider, first, an appropriate density for any short and



long term services.

- Unless necessary, no residential land use be taken away from its designated purpose, such as agricultural lands remaining under an assignment.
- Building cultural as well as geographic housing types are selected based on favorable conditions. These grooming variables heighten constant mechanical maintenance, too.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

- Any agricultural land use policy may support other application, such as urban land use ordinance dependent on public policy.
- Agricultural or grazing land uses are noted for their quality vegetation, or sufficient soils, and they assist long-term production. Defining agricultural or grazing land together mandates using comprehensive policy to designate a fair separation.
- Continued subsistence in the long-term insists that agricultural land uses remain categorized under productive uses. Their agricultural roles are not only considered traditional-based, but they envision "hope" for future spiritual enrichment.

PUBLIC POLICIES

- Schools, hospital, clinic, government services, library, and fire/ police protection must be available for the community's safety, health, and welfare.
- For convenient purpose it is advisable for homesite leases to be located near utilities and major roads. A compatibility policy recognizes a neighborly cooperation with one another without grave dissension. The cooperation advances land development patterns that identify particular land uses for economic activity. The development should identify cultural, and community interactions while minimizing any conflict.

- Additional questions that need to be asked in promoting public policy are addressed in the following:

<u>Intensity of Use:</u>	In a residential setting, is it receptive to an intensive change or rejection of the same? Will the land uses create additional or minimize traffic?
<u>Community Values:</u>	With land uses being upgraded - do they also improve the local vision? Do they advance neighboring community's values and characters?
<u>Economic Consideration:</u>	Will land uses take financial growths from surrounding communities? Will the financial availability created by land uses, such as public services and utilities assist further development? Will land uses return the local economy on a desired financial goal?
<u>Hazard & Nuisance:</u>	Will land uses create additional glare, odor, noise, dust, chemical smoke, etc.; thus, encompassing hazard or nuisance situation?
<u>Aesthetic Consideration:</u>	Will land uses visualize harmonious relations that comfort the surrounding environment? Will the land use develop a critical visual portrait with surrounding natural attributes, such as vegetation and features? Will the proposed project heightened visibility i.e. signs, operation of other machineries, lightings, and storage areas?

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental concerns impact how land uses are determined to be used as well as their location being impacted by the same. The following is a critical listing on how land sections are to be determined:

Seismic Fault: Any structure is not to be built near a known fault with an expected +5.0 Richter magnitude scale.

Slopes/Erosion: Any development shall not be considered when a topographic slope contains 25% instability. Whenever possible, natural landforms, and vegetation are to be preserved.

Economic Will the land use place a financial growth on the surrounding?

Consideration: communities? In doing so, will it place costly or indebted flow and jeopardize public services and utilities? Will the land use bring positive effect on the local economy?

Hazard & Nuisance: Location of business, such as residential or commercial uses should not be placed in areas known for blows and hazard. Should the location not be avoided then windbreaks, walls, or other mitigation stoppage must assist in the blows and minimization.

FLOODING

Public facility, commercial or residential building and their land uses cannot be built in an open or known flood plains, floodways, or areas where ponding will gather after a storm.

Noise: Residential or public buildings should not be located near high noise area.

Air Quality: Excessive smoke created by industrial companies should be discouraged.

Water Quality: Uses of land that utilize needed water for human consumption whether underground or surface water will be severely addressed. It is recommended that land uses and their excessive water uses be studied for the sake of minimizing any negative effect.

Toxic Substance: Toxic waste needs to be properly disposed of and its procedure needs intensive monitoring

PRESERVATION CULTURAL

Native American cultural preservation is taking many forms. The Navajo Nation operates its own tribal preservation office in Window Rock, Arizona, with twenty-four full-time staff for the fifteen million acres that the Navajo Nation owns. Preservation issues on the Navajo Nation include protecting sacred mesas, mountains, buttes, herb-gathering areas, brushwood corrals, cornfields, historic hogans, sweat lodges, cultural dwellings and such "current cultural manifestations" as the placement of small carved wooden figurines to indicate that a site is in use as part of a curing ceremony. The Newcomb Chapter in its effort to preserve the cultural preservation of the many Kivas and burial sites within the community will develop policy and regulations to protect and preserve the numerous sites that is directly connected to the Chaco Canyon.

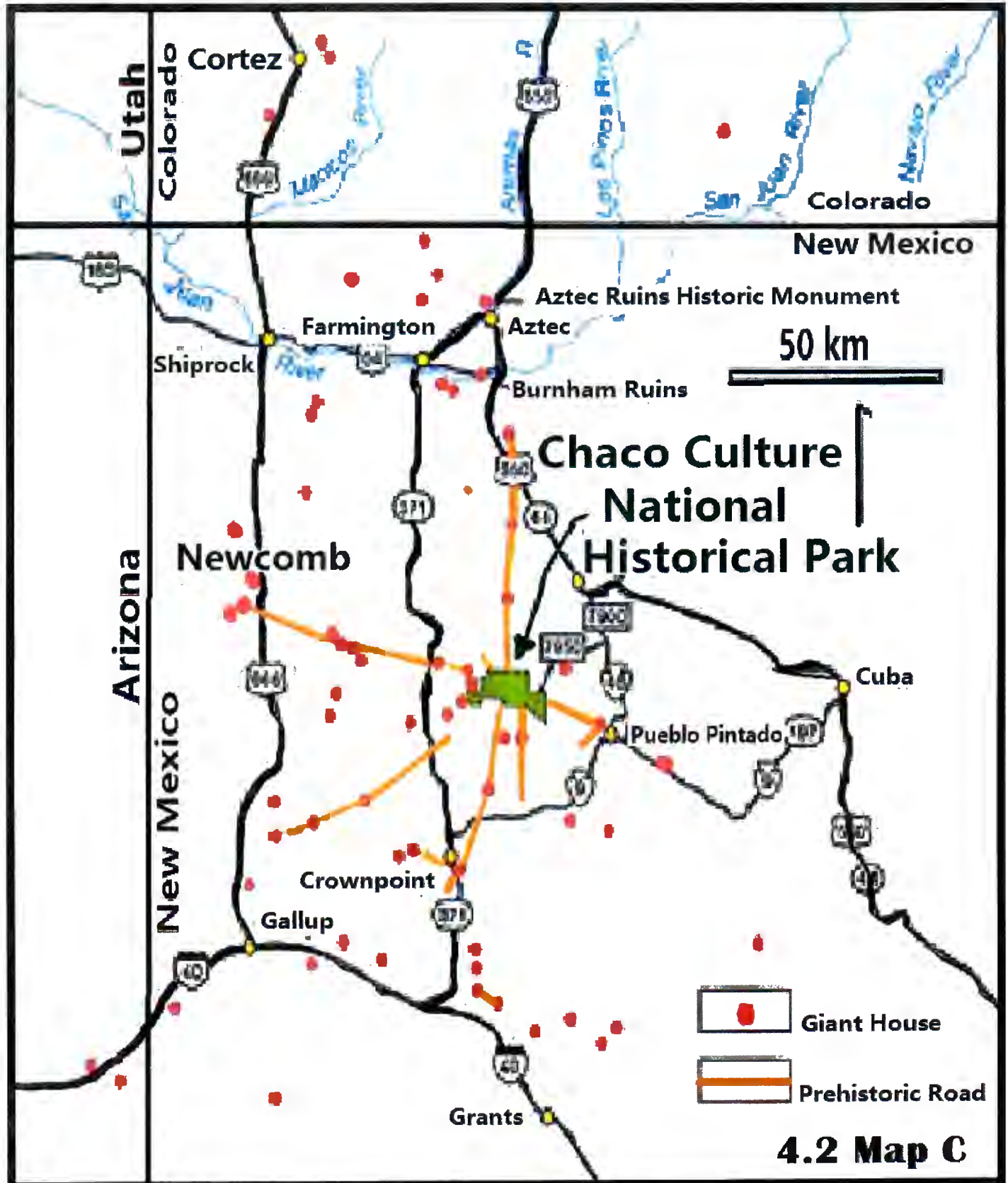
- Serves as one of the outliers for the Chaco Canyon site.
- Farming system was established by the Anasazi people and considered "very extensive and luxuriant cornfields" in the Newcomb area (Supa, 1852.).
- Newcomb, located at the base of the Chuska Mountains has a longer growing (frost-time) season than Chaco Canyon which is utilized and maintained by present day farmers
- Protected by the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995.
- The Newcomb community has great houses and small houses that are more likely functional than related to separate social units co-evolving throughout the San Juan Basin.

RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION MAPPING: EXHIBITS ARE ATTACHED

Writing solidifies a general understanding when moving from past memory to a new place in a literary change. This type of “change” is disguised simply by uses of quasi-scientific measures and statistics of narrative acceptances. Yet, the change is in the mix of oral and literate modes and this momentary motion guides a transformative placement associated with a different convention. In short, there is no change! Whoever claims there is a change from memory to literacy exalts status quo conventions rather than ultimate land changes for the cognitive processes. At this point, the term memory ebbs with an oral communication while using English sound to maintain “positive” policy orientation for an indigenous group. Literacy mediates written text, or another form of communication other than oral communication. The purpose disguises tribal oralities when mixed with literate modes, and how tribal conventions are thereafter mapped with “truth and legitimacy.”

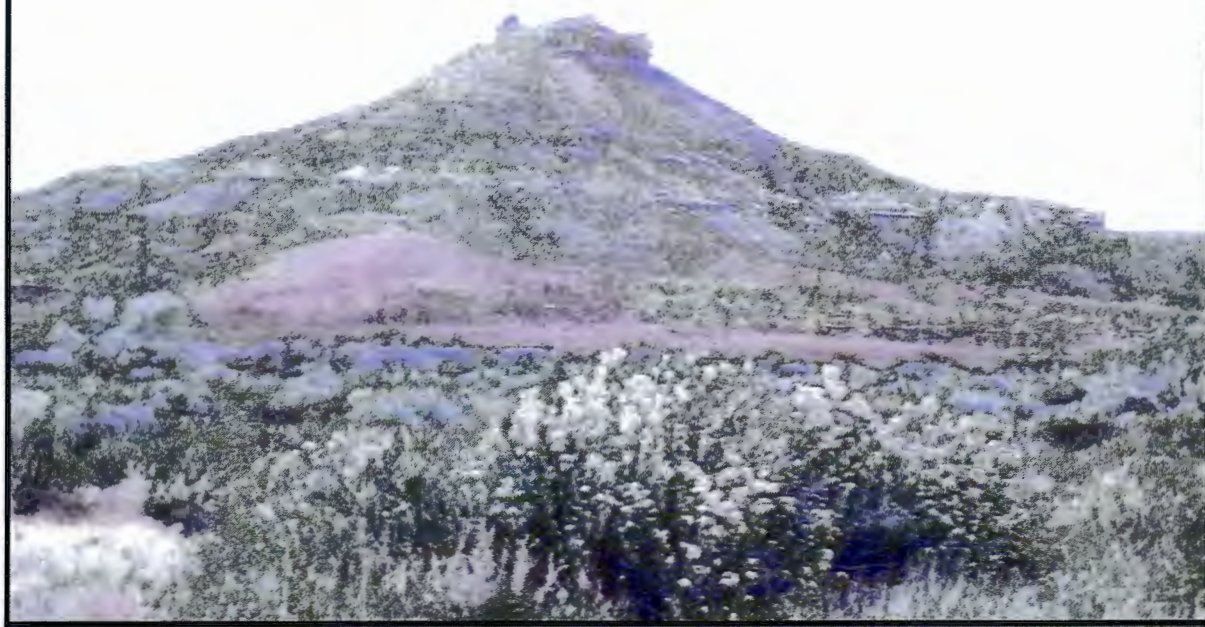


4.1 - Map B



5

LAND USE PLAN



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SECTION 5.4.....	SITE E.....	Commercial/Industrial Development
SECTION 5.5.....	SITE F.....	Housing Plan



LAND USE PLAN

Like any community, when it grows there are more demands on community services and facilities to provide them. The demands call for addressing police and fire services, community clinic, recreation, etc., but for them to become accessible there has to be a land use assessment. Indirectly, the current land situation index comes from a Euro-American intellectual practice that identifies what is current. In order to understand the term “current” one needs to balance stability of planning land uses. For instance, land was once inherited through a residential Navajo linkage, or more to a point – a matrilineal lineage. Today Navajo intellectual traditional stories are fading because hardly anyone “requests” to hear about them from a Navajo traditional leader. Today, the direct inheritances are made current when a Navajo youth prefers to locate to a metropolitan city to receive a lineal English education. Similarly, the current industrialization supported by ethnographic studies textualizes the current land use pattern.

The studies had labeled the Navajo people as cultural borrowers insinuating they needed to be restrained consistently as nomadic. The persistent images inflate written illusions planted by historians, yet maximizing an ongoing colonial framework. The new plantation is obvious when today's land users have shrunk in comparison to the increasing education of youths. Today's land inheritances have multiplied in numbers, but hardly anyone resides on her aboriginal plot. In the meantime, larger restraint await when youths who had left in pursuit of their private goals returned many years after their land inheritance had been re-assigned to neighboring boundaries. These problems and causes need to be researched:

[In pursuing] critical indictment of state and federal governments, [Navajo] leaders and all the citizens of American who have been complicit in our bodily examination, cultural eradication, and assaults on our lands and resources.
(Denetdale, Jennifer 29)

In the meantime, assessing current land opportunities mean proposing necessary changes while addressing alternative planning options. The assessments are prompted, once more, toward addressing local economic development. One form is preparing and writing a business plan. First, a venture analysis covers "identifying and examining key project decision factors to determine if these are any obvious 'knockout' factors that suggest the project would not be feasible" (Guyette, Susan 297). Next, there are other project development issues: Market Dynamics, Government Policy, and Regulations, Cost, and Implementation. The projections coupled with analysis of the current residential needs may help community discipline. These business projections incept a general land use map of existing housing complex, proposed land area development, and proposed community facilities. A proposed necessary change is building residential housing for an increasing Newcomb population.

Developing section areas for a pre-determined project require assigning a physical land characteristic before selecting a type of building structure. Subsequently, there is the required zoning on where to locate certain community development:

"Zoning is a division of land according to building design and land use. The process of zoning separates land for the best use of protection. Examples of land uses are: commercial, residential, industrial, public or open spaces, historical or cultural, and religious." (Guyette 34).

These various characteristics are identified in-line with encouraging land development, and protecting land, and must be approved by community members. The community must keep in mind the timetable concepts and implement its actual comprehensive plan. The placement permits community members to differentiate what are chapter tract and chapter boundary. (1) Chapter tract is a ½ half mile radius with Newcomb Chapter as the center point for economic zoning and development. (2) The chapter boundary signifies graphing a communicative need while bringing forward illusions needed for textual uses. In hindsight, a future community land needs have been projected already within ½ mile radius: conservation housing, orchestrated neighborhood, senior/veteran home, and apartments. The communicative commitment is based on the inventories and assessments of natural cultural human resources and community infrastructure. Residential uses narrate future land uses when the land carrying capacities are considered and why "our" land continuously needs protection for future generations.

HOUSING

There are opportunities as well as constraints on land uses in relation to residential, commercials, and industrial developments. First, numerous economic opportunities had been reviewed by Newcomb CLUPC in projecting projects. For the moment, Newcomb community members favor scattered residential pattern, but preferring development within ½ mile radius from Newcomb Chapter as the center point. The preferred development is recognized as a community core area of influence; thus, renewing respect for past

initiatives. Though availability of land exists there are always major difficulties on gaining an approval from a grazing permit holder for he, or she has different needs. The difficulties block tapping into utilities already extending structural services and projects. Sustainable benefits are long overdue because community planning also involves numbering life's provisional needs. There are suggestions about medical clinic, police substation, and community cemetery, etc., and each accommodation portrays neighborly conveniences. Just the same, there are proposed areas though they are short of attaining full use rights.

Understanding today's housing models mandates a journey into the past: forked stick homes, houses made from masonry, and Navajo hogan. The local variations continue when Navajo citizens prefer improved housing designs. There are seniors or veterans who are in need of housing and most were raised in hogans that were octagonal dome-shaped. They lived during times when seasonal moments were mandatory, so livestock preferred varying plants at certain times of the year. Some have retired from seasonal living, but they now have choices: clustered, hybrid, and scattered housing environment. The choices represent selecting a seasonal home, but maintaining the timeless development and benefit of the Navajo culture. There are seven residential patterns pre-selected in the year 2010 for further development: Single Family House, Farm Community, Two or more Families Living Together, Two, Apartments New Employment, Houses along a Street, Grouped around a Ceremonial Hogan, or Six or more. Additional discussions need to be held about the preferred housing selection, especially when age advancement detours a quick selection. However, time favors full community participation and it may create some residency changes. Though critical community participation is needed there must be some closures on the construction of community goals.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A multi-use business is proposed at the junction of Navajo Route N5 and US 491. The commercial and industrial developments are expected to be built on the southwest

portion of the N523 and US 491 junction on 20 acres plot. There is not an available telephone service and a public water access though Giant Industries has a location directly across the street. For now, the plan is accessing the particular acreage. This means "[e]mploying a format for projects that is suitable for use in funding applications is recommended" (Guyette 23). The format may engage other members of the administration or officials to use the format in creating a proposal. In designing the commercial and industrial developments there is a need to balance cultural continuity with economic development. For example, kinship respects working together in community development in support of the traditional teaching process. Community coming together heightens a momentum in planning for the commercial or industrial developments as a needed facility. Whenever both developments address community needs, such as shopping center - a question arises: does it emphasize other cultural subsystem?

The Newcomb CLUPC members discussed on various occasions that meeting with a Giant Gas Industrial representative will serve the community, but to no avail. The convenient store is located three miles north from the chapter house and serves the Newcomb community. The meeting was to determine how the store and the Newcomb community officials can design a project that benefits both entrepreneurs. For example, an extra space may allow opening a marketable section for local members. The community leaders were searching for an agreement to lease a space for community members to operate a business. Since the collaborative meeting did not materialized it leaves open a lack of any desired outcome for the community. A project cannot be a project in the long-term if local members do not support business coordination. The proposal was to find a common goal in meeting community needs, so outlining the project fits the community's strategic plan. The remaining idea reactivates similar intentions to create business opportunities as ways toward introducing community zoning and taxation. The failure, however, leaves open a developmental idea for the community i.e. endorsing a commercial or industrial development across from Giant Gas Industrial. The new construction site has

already been identified for it is to be constructed away from any nearby drainage. This is because the Alluvium of the Pleistocene is silt and gravel but it is primarily sand. They are proven to join other blowing sand, since windstorm are often time active for days, or nights at a time. Based on its character the Alluvium of the Pleistocene threatens uncounted steel, set concrete foundation, and underground utilities. To counter-act the treat is to approach, remove, and save the top soil, complete construction, and replace the saved top-soil that first had been removed.

NEWCOMB TRACT- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Creating a Newcomb community tract is a creative principle and rests on two critical standards: (1). community's specialized needs. (2). speaks an intended language. The Newcomb community's specialized needs are ongoing, and addressing a comprehensive plan while ensuring community safety is one of them. The creative principle strengthens law enforcement needs when response times are important in ways of protecting individuals and properties from crimes. The State of New Mexico protects the high school, the elementary school, and the fire station while leaving tribal chapter authorities or buildings to their own jurisdiction. However, the intended language accepts a fact (without critical protest) that there is one Navajo police station located some 40 miles away in a distant village. It serves a wider Navajo agency and brings a police officer's response time into question. Supporting a mechanism that deliberates a quicker response time is needed, especially when an emergency demands promptness. Addressing these specializations demand a scientific police science language that equates converging cartographic with a Geographic Information System (GIS) beacon. The merging conceptualizes on graphic tool applications and, subsequently, they assist deliberately on communicating geographic (place to place) rural information. According to Fred White, the rural addressing "for the moment has not been integrated into the GIS iconic form," and it is not courted anywhere near here (7). The GIS data visualization senses that "a map is data in a form that we can see all at once" (Department of Justice 7). Seeing a global data calls for combining

informative data into one table, such is a bar chart that identifies survey participants, income, etc. A quick glance assimilates enormous information; therefore, rewarding labors that are expended on settling a worthy community identity. The data accumulations speak visual forms whether they accept, or reject mapping modification based on opinionated community needs and the extension of those needs.

NEWCOMB TRACT- REGIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The CLUPC is organizing carefully a planning framework, yet permitting an open textual relationship between building infrastructure sites. All in all, the CLUPC adverbs move onward planning carefully potential housings sites than finding “dressy” political apparels just to fill them. The coordination signifies overcoming the desire of mortal men that pursues a least resistance path, in doing so, finds the easy paths do not create visionary benefits. The hurried agenda should not come from having enough housing sites; if so, it results finding sites that do *not* meet current needs. Needed discussion, coordination, collaboration, and planning are necessary on overcoming a system that does not address textual placements. Having said this, the coordination shall instead revolve around sold products and how coded literary products, once applied, separate the community vision statement, the inventories, and the assessments. The separations enhance a form of design that identifies a holistic kind when considering separately each coordinate of the land use carrying capacity. The holistic endeavor attributes the natural resource and community infrastructure, but settles a plan vocalizing the community vision. Once achieved, full sustainability encircles the Newcomb community studies, the Navajo identity, and considers the entire 110 individual chapters.

NEWCOMB TRACT- CONCEPTUAL PLANNING STUDIES

Next, the entire sustainability notion takes into consideration relationships, spiritual and physical needs, and how they ascribe land uses. Sustainability rests on shared values and disciplines for the entire Navajo Nation when traditional values anchor final interpretation. Part of sharing value is developing business plans, accounting systems, and

irrigation management. Even reading the scores of developmental planning they take tribal expertise to initiate action, but, they, too, come from cultural enfranchisement. It is encouraging for community members to involve their participation when community projects are activated into an outcome. A term "The Ring of Sustainability" centers on the Newcomb Chapter House and how $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius represents 2,000 acres as the first circle referred to as Circle A. The second circle is two miles radius or 8,000 acres referred to as Circle B. The third circle is the total six miles or 32,000 acres referred to as Circle C. The fourth circle is the overall chapter boundary based on grazing permit holders referred to as Circle D. Overall, sharing value exploits the Ring of Sustainability with problematic issues, and brings them into a planning mode, and sets a stage for the orchestrated community planning. Recognizing various issues modify creating an opportunity, and should not be considered a boundary mechanism. Opportunities provide an exploration on developing areas centered round the Newcomb Chapter House and they are assigned zoning identifications. Some zoning projects are assigned the same numbers that were assigned in 2004. In comparison, alphabetic letters are assigned to each zoning project that was not identified in 2004 for they were not active then. It will serve clarity when a person views the zoning projects from within the smaller circle and extend the concentration outward toward the exclusive boundary. The tract follows: (1) constructing a new veteran's housing units; (2) rehabilitating the old Navajo Housing Authority units settled already east of the Newcomb Chapter House; (3) revitalizing the abandoned Newcomb Trading Post; (4) developing a housing complex to be located at 1.5 mile southeast of Newcomb Chapter House; (5) and, developing a commercial outlet 3 miles north of Newcomb Chapter House.





SITE A: VETERANS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

During public sessions held by Swaback Partners, they commenced a housing design that created maximum community benefits. During public hearings they found there were limited communications, if any, among various chapters. The lack of communication encourages a lack of services for veterans living further from a central point. Often times, the home-site lease and funding the needed housing services for homes that exist +5 miles from the Newcomb Chapter House are denied assistances. A reason is funding the scattered housings located further from each other extends additional costs for utility placements. It is cheaper today, in comparison, the tabulated distance will increase in cost tomorrow. For now, some of the extended cost leaves Navajo veterans without needed services, such as housing complex fitting their needs. In addition, studies are needed on sensing how clustered housing versus scattered housing oppresses a community population and why public sessions are needed for them to evident community inter-relations? Chapter approval of the community-based land use plan will coordinate community participation as ways to processing land development; subsequently, bringing collective approval before the Resource Development Committee (RDC), a subcommittee of the Navajo Nation Tribal Council. Once approved, the land use plan is re-evaluated and re-adjusted to changing times and an ordinance and zoning parameters are drafted. The approval validates any land withdrawal for community purposes, yet the federal and Navajo Nation law notes conformances. One area, the zoning ordinance relents to the chapter's community based land use plan 26 N.N.C. Subchapter 3 (103.E4); Chapter Authority.



SITE A: VETERANS' HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Location: .05 mile west of Newcomb Chapter House.

Longitude: 108.7089

Latitude: 36.2833

Elevation: 5593'

Land Ownership: Held in trust.

Future Land Status: Proper archaeological clearance needs to be held.

Topography/Slope: 3°

Electrical: Electric is available at 500 ft.

Hydrology: There is water availability since Newcomb Elementary School had drilled for its own water source and waste water system. Newcomb Elementary and Newcomb Chapter House are located across or behind the area from the proposed site, so complete drilling, testing, and completing water construction are not needed.

Waste Water A sewer system has to be structured. There is no endangered

<u>Soil, Vegetation, and Wildlife:</u>	vegetation or wildlife within the anticipated structure because human traffic has already depleted any bio-life. Instead, the remaining thin soils are reminders of a need for economic planning. The proposed construction is expected to be constructed away from any nearby drainage. This is because the Alluvium of the Pleistocene is silt and gravel but it is primarily sand. They are proven to join other blowing sand, since windstorms are often times active for days or nights at a time. Based on its character, the Alluvium of the Pleistocene threatens uncounted steel, set concrete foundation, and underground utilities. To counter-act the treat is to remove and save the top soil, complete construction, and replace the saved top-soil that first had been removed. The removal may be unnecessary, since geologic weather records soil loss from the forces of wind and it decreases forage production.
<u>Communication:</u>	A telephone cable runs along U.S. 491 Highway making communication available at 500 ft. Uses of internet technology depend on the internet provider service.
<u>Gas:</u>	Gas is not available making propane gas use a creditable substitution. Road access from U.S. 491 Highway and N523 are available.
<u>Archaeology:</u>	No archaeological studies have been consulted though a plan is underway to implement such study.
<u>Traditional Sensitivity:</u>	The Sacred Mountains are not restrained by boundary markers, for they grant annual plant life. Though adverse weathers bring destruction, the Mountains give life in abundance through re-

vegetating and regenerating reserved areas for the world below. The Navajo people were taught about refurbishing plant life from traditional Genesis as a chosen people. Identical to the Jews being selected the chosen people the Navajo people are chosen to care for protecting all holy elements of life and their ways of life. Yet, the chanting are moving away and making room for an English law. In 1959, the first Navajo court referred to the Department of Interior regulation, or the applicable laws of the United States came into application. The Navajo judges do not advance applicable tradition; instead they are jumbled with foreign legal concepts that use a writing/reading process as the cultural restraint.

Environmental
Sensitivity:

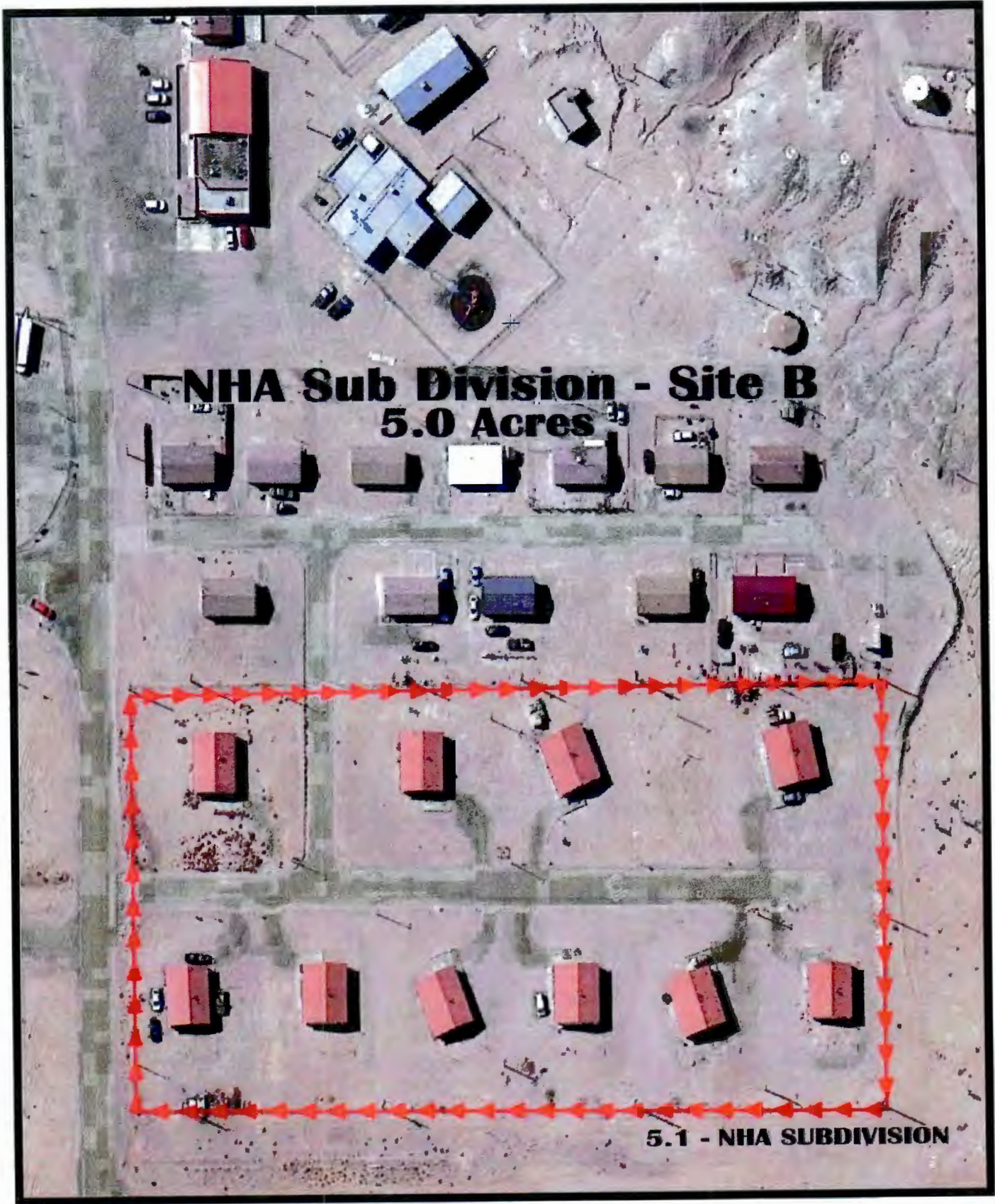
Environmental ethics are not about determining right from wrong, but an individual having a right to live. The determination endures a reverence for life, and clothes native concepts that plants have rights to live, too. A moral issue conceptualizes that it is wrong to kill someone (or plants), but declaring Just War is proper. It is not a war declaration when nature is used to feed only a selected group within a selected geographic area. The ethnic and moral concerns are legitimate issues especially when both sides of an issue are persuasive dependent on the causes of personal interest. Eldon D. Enger and Bradley F. Smith write about a point of view: "One point to consider is the difference between short-term and long-term effects of a course of action" (27). Unfortunately, there is no settlement when both sides whether for, or against an issue accuse the other with villain morals. The cross-fires are old as human civilization; just the same, environmental issues have become just as complex. Pollution, acid

deposition, chemical and waste disposal, transporting toxic waste once was local issues, but, today, they are of global significations. Even global greenhouse effects are blamed on interdependence between humans with "its" environment. The blaming bunts not a proper environmental consumption, instead constipates the ethical and moral issues much further.

Solid Waste:

There is one San Juan County waste transfer operating at the Junction of U.S. 491 and Navajo Route 5.





SITE B: NAVAJO HOUSING AUTHORITY SUBDIVISION

Presently, there are 22 housing units managed by NHA that are located directly east of Newcomb Chapter. They are within the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of Newcomb Chapter. There has been discussion about what constitutes orchestrated arrangement, and cluster or/and scattered housing. In order to define one, or the other, an individual, must take to task an orchestrated arrangement. Understanding the orchestrated arrangement may shed additional light on a common need. The orchestrated arrangement humbles establishing an acceptable pattern of housing allocation, yet respecting land uses regarding economic development. Under the clustering pattern the density of a settled population respect the land in uses of paths, trails, shared vistas, and traditional concepts. Land uses create an inductive approach that assesses the present feeble conditions, and goals are set according to situated assessment. The inductive approach means asking “Where are we?” and “What goals do we want?” In other words, the present conditions are first assessed, and then goals are determined and ranked throughout the needs assessment process” (Guyette, Susan 49). The clustering housing pattern slowly laps the scattered housing in such a way that the community influence moistens the improvement plan. The overreaching principle preserves

the NHA assessment supported by the Newcomb community's visionary statement regarding housing arrangement. The Newcomb Chapter's assessment is not the only carrying approach, but, often times, for the sake of cooperation it identifies the NHA's visionary principle with similar preservation. Positivity, both approaches weave coherent visions toward housing sustainability and pounds them as the main ingredient.



SITE C: NEWCOMB TRADING POST REVITALIZATION PLAN

Newcomb Trading Post had been a trade area before times of Giant Industry three miles up the road. Now the old trading post is abandoned and needs revitalization. The old trading post is accessible and easily visible from U.S. Highway 491. There is one intersection into the community of Newcomb, and the lonesome road is only .3 mile from the proposed area. There is the frontage road running parallel to U.S Highway 491, but there is another access road from the north end just as well. Pedestrians trekking within the community can use intersections, the north or south frontage road, to access the store. Just the same, intersection with street signs will increase a marketing appearance. Lanes turning off the main U.S. Highway 491 needs intensive coordination between the Newcomb Chapter and the New Mexico Department of Transportation. Regional cooperation among the two entities can develop the economic landscape. Once visibility has been engaged then exploring options, such as developing a Dollar Store, or an agricultural store/livestock feed, or an irrigation supplies can be undertaken. They can adjust the circular traffic with street signs for the community's safety, and bringing a professional king. Throughout the ambition, the Regional Business Development Office can assist in developing the potential tract and warrant the management plan.

**SITE C: NEWCOMB TRADING POST REVITALIZATION PLAN**

Location: .5 mile northeast Newcomb Chapter House.

Longitude: 108.7065

Latitude: 36.2856

Elevation: 5593'

Land Ownership: Held in trust

Future Land Proper grazing permit holders need to be identified

Status:

Topography/ 1°

Slope:

Electrical: Electric is available at 500 ft.

Hydrology: There is water availability since water pipes' attachments may still allow some water to flow from the water tank situated above the

proposed store. In addition, Newcomb Chapter House is located near the proposed site, so complete re-drilling, testing, and completing Water construction is not necessarily needed. However, testing can be activated to ensure community safety, and if piping replacements are needed.

Waste Water: A sewer system has been structured, but it needs to be checked for wear.

Soil, Vegetation and Wildlife: There is no endangered vegetation or wildlife within the anticipated structure because human traffic has already depleted any bio-life. Instead, the remaining small grass knolls and clay soils are reminders of a need for economic planning. The proposed construction is expected to be constructed away from any nearby drainage.

Communication: A telephone cable runs along U.S. 491 Highway making communication available at 500 ft. Uses of internet technology depend on the internet service provider.

Gas: Gas is not available making propane gas use a creditable substitution.

Archaeology: No archaeological studies have been consulted though a plan is underway to implement such study.

Traditional Sensitivity: Once were days when livestock created a homely environment as they grazed for marketability. Livestock were meat sources and they furnished income when sold at Brink Trading Post, Newcomb, New Mexico. Suddenly, a paper called the Special Grazing Regulation came from republic hand and severed the Navajo people from its livelihood. Sheep were rounded up and taken by heartless BIA

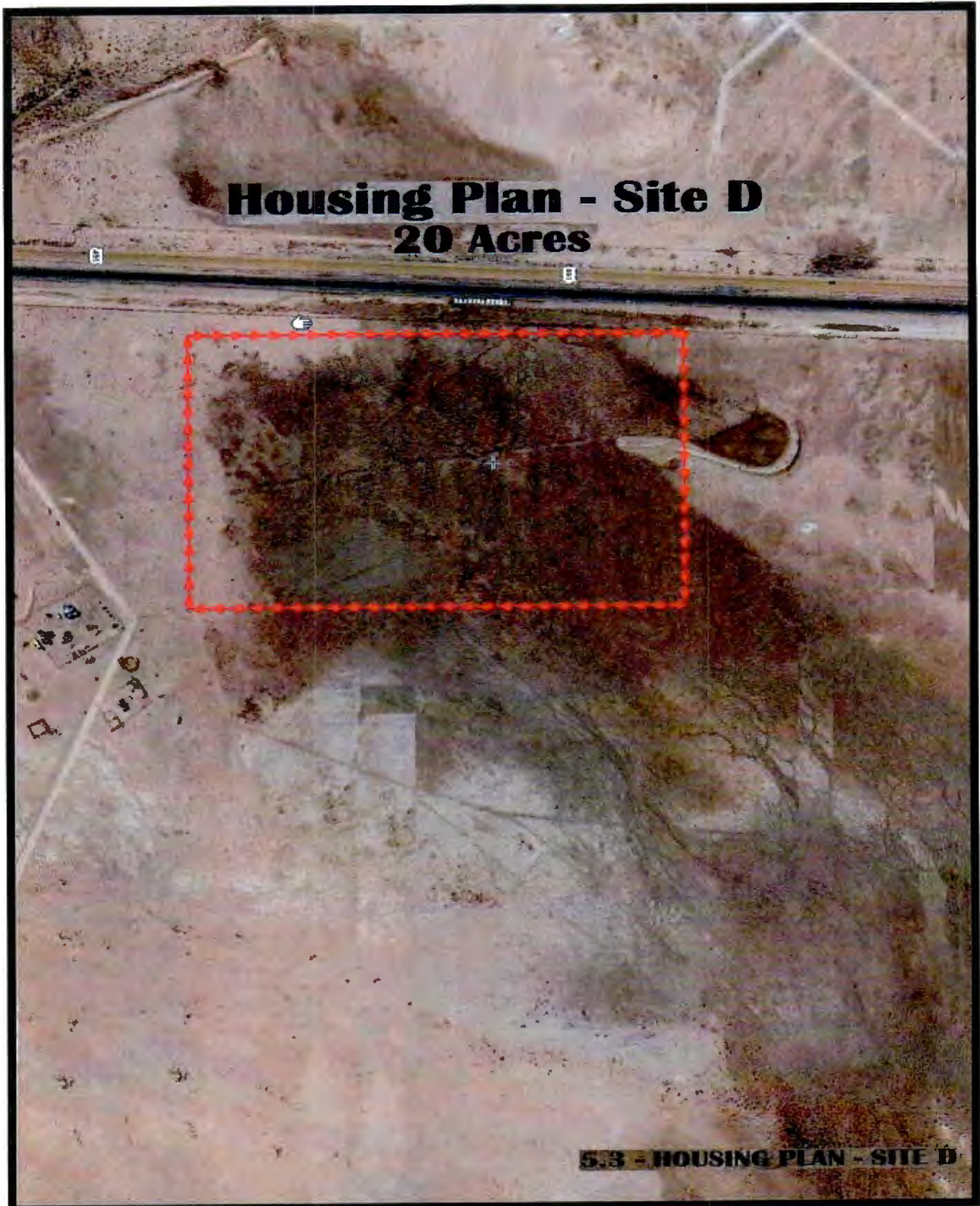
agents. In some cases animals were shot before tearful eyes of an owner. These poisonous actions brought illnesses, especially when shooting helpless creatures resembled a non-healing gonorrhea. The actions were never part of the Navajo basic teachings of life, for these poisonous actors were wealthy litigants. Corporate powers stopped Navajo industrial growth, but a modern economist is enslaving a new economy. Meanwhile, the poisonous behaviors continue though they are now seen in today's common problems: divorce, separation, child neglect, child abandonment, domestic violence, etc.

Environmental
Sensitivity:

Environmental ethics overlap what are waste products and how to control waste. Normally, waste disposal is the cause of pollution "because all industries consume energy and resources" (Enger, Eldon D. and Bradley F. Smith 35). Whenever raw materials are processed then wastes from the procession cannot be avoided electrifying preservationists that prefer preserving nature in its aboriginal state. They believe, based on religious principles, all creations must be permitted to live no matter the cost to social or economic conditions. Nature's preservation establishes an aesthetic cure when an individual views the beautiful nature in the aboriginal state and "touching" the beauty creates peace and joy for the soul. In addition, recreation has benefits such as hiking, picnics, fishing and camping invigorate a refreshing spirit. Nature's preservation clashes with the corporate's treadmill mentality when it, too, can jolt any refreshing monetary economy – the life of society.

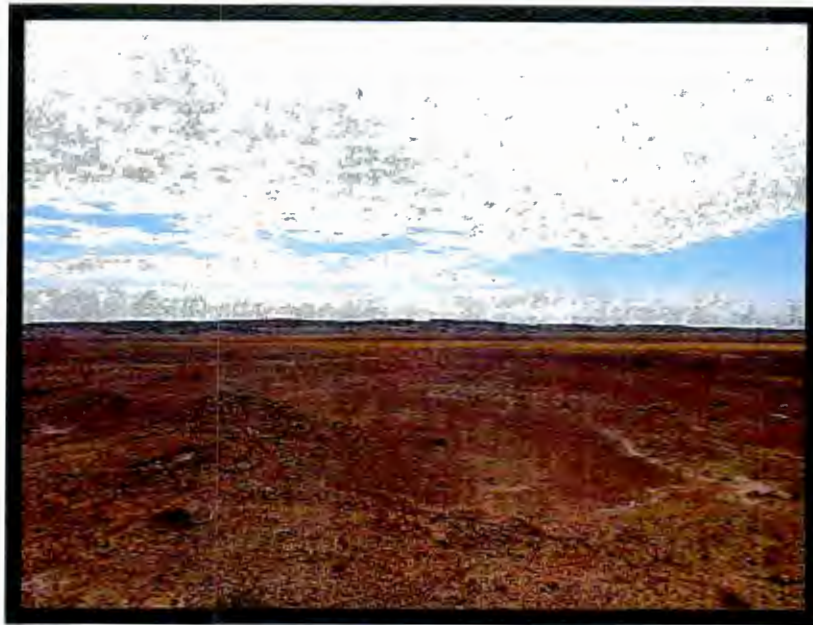
Solid Waste:

There is one San Juan County waste transfer operating at the junction of U.S. 491 Highway and Navajo Route 5.



SITE D: HOUSING PLAN (1.5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEWCOMB CHAPTER)

Just the same, another housing complex is to be located outside the Newcomb land tract extending safety, health, and welfare. The proposed housing complex is recognized as Site 4 an assigned number from the year 2004 community plan. Another area, three miles north from the Newcomb Chapter House has been selected for the commercial/industrial developments and it will continue to be known as site D. The assigned alphabet refers to the project not being considered for the year 2004 community plan. The developments will not only “protect the safety and health of Navajo communities when considering new energy developments and regulating existing energy developments” (White, Frederick H. 6). Understanding proper planning averages placing land stewardship over energy uses because identifying health, safety, and welfare protect the community. According to Dine Fundamental Law, air, light/fire, water, and earth/pollen are to be “respected, honored, and protected for they sustain life” (White, Frederick H. 6). The proposed land tract surrounding Newcomb Chapter House relents to the community’s goals and magnifies the planning process. The clarity not only zooms-in on a desired outcome, but evaluates the intended vision, site opportunities, or constraints. The Navajo tribal goals advance the Navajo people with economic, social, and political units for generations to come. At the same time, the community’s goals consist of developing profit-making initiatives while assuring cultural preservation is used for future building techniques.

**SITE D: HOUSING PLAN (1.5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NEWCOMB CHAPTER)**

<u>Location:</u>	1.5 miles southeast of the Newcomb Chapter House.
<u>Longitude:</u>	108.7073
<u>Latitude:</u>	36.2834
<u>Elevation:</u>	5593'
<u>Land Ownership:</u>	Held in trust.
<u>Future land</u>	Working with the designated grazing assignees for future public facility
<u>Status:</u>	i.e. scattered home or commercial development. The proposed development will serve 40 families based on population growth and rural migration.
<u>Topography/</u>	Flat.
<u>Slope:</u>	
<u>Electric:</u>	Electric is available at 900 ft.

Hydrology: Water is available nearby at 4,000 ft. from NTUA water line northeast of the proposed site. Waste water has to be connected though none is in place at the moment.

Waste Water: A sewer system has to be structured.

Soil, Vegetation, and Wildlife. There are natural zoning, such as grass-shrub dotted with the forever non-changing with pebble zoning. The vegetable community expands slowly in a world of silence, especially when cold temperature hampers development referred to as the Great Basin Desert shrub bioregion. At 5,440 feet above sea level, shade-scale and salt-brush outgrow grassland shrub. Because of high soil salinity few Forbes are available which only adds poor nutrient content. The grass-shrub zoning is one of the most depleted ranges within the area based on its character and extends beyond wind-scoured plains and the Bisti Badlands.

Communication: A telephone cable runs along U.S. 491 Highway making communication available at 500 ft. Uses of internet technology depend on the internet service provider.

Gas: Gas is not available making propane gas use a creditable substitution. The non-availability ignites uses of propane for both housing and commercial developments.

Archaeology: No archaeological studies have been consulted though a plan is underway to implement such study.

Traditional Sensitivity: The Four Sacred Mountains have been ordained with Black Clouds with Male Rain and they furnished proper plants for Navajo uses e.g. Vegetative life for the livestock and human consumption. Just the

same, Female Rain brings mists that penetrate soil and extends blessings. Based on the 1868 treaty between the Federal government and the Navajo Nation the Four Sacred Mountains were to be protected: Sierra Blanca Peak, Mount Taylor, San Francisco Peak, La Plata Mountain, Huerfano, and Gobernador Knob.

Instead, today, the mountains stand at a distance than ever before; in comparison, the federal government permits recreation minus prayers on the mountains. The federalist parades an unqualified protection because medicinal herbs are being destroyed. The qualified trust relation has diminished forcing Navajo concepts onto developing a modern continuation.

Environmental
Sensitivity

It is great that men and women do not fly or they would've destroyed: the sky similarly on how they are now destroying earth. It used to be argued that the government was the only ethical philosophers that can save the environment. Now, the skyline and the government stand on the sides of destruction and away from preservation. The amount of open spaces coupled with types of wildlife forages determine how many animals can be supported and preserved. Even regulating hunting supports balancing wild life in a habitat. Observing the declining sky-lines considers a token of preservation much needed for the society that benefits monetary profits.

Solid Waste:

There is one San Juan County waste transfer operating at the junction of U.S. 491 and Navajo Route 5.



SITE E: COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Thinking about changes may be deemed offensive, but applicable theories already symbolizes available thoughts and shine them toward settling native knowledge. There had always been a fluent relation between native-ness with the environmental paradigm, and it advanced native cognitive thinking. The relationship infers native thought, but “natural” economy steadies other environmental subsystem. Once more, an industrial complex is being proposed at the Burnham - Toadlena Junction that ensures community economy. The commercial is across from the Giant Industry on Navajo Route 19. The selected area will not only serve the Newcomb community, but Route 19 runs toward Toadlena and Two Grey Hills communities. The selected site favors a high convenient accesses and passing-by traffics for potential economic success. The intent is capturing the travelling interest, and retaining community values and tradition, and anticipating growth in the regional economy. Some propositions had been suggested, but, first, the land must be withdrawn. The proposition refers how Native American tribes exercised a subsystem, but, when, one Native American subsystem was crushed the remaining subsystems searched for a new economy. These subsystems were “economic system, religion system, artistic system and environmental system” (Smith, Dean Howard 19). The disunity does not collapse the overall tribal governance, maybe, wobbly, but retaining steady governmental spittle. Never mind certain subsystems maintain their rigid structuralisms while others falter, yet they depend equally on the natural environment. Capitalizing on the faltering of various subsystems leads to cataloging the idle domain as regional perspectives and organizing also the GIS development.



5.5 - HOUSING PLAN - SITE F

**SITE F: HOUSING PLAN (1.5 MILES NORTHEAST OF NEWCOMB CHAPTER)**

<u>Location:</u>	Located at the Burnham, Toadlena, U.S. 491 junction.
<u>Longitude:</u>	108.7131
<u>Latitude:</u>	36.3340
<u>Elevation:</u>	5624'
<u>Land</u>	
<u>Ownership:</u>	Held in trust
<u>Future Land</u>	Available for commercial development dependent on grazing permit
<u>Status:</u>	holders being consulted and, for them, to participate in the process.
<u>Topography/</u>	3°
<u>Slope:</u>	
<u>Electrical:</u>	Electric is available at 500 ft. Estimated cost: \$4,000.00.

- Hydrology: Giant Store, located across the street had drilled for its own water uses; thus, water is not available at the site. Estimated cost: \$180,000.00
- Waste Water: A sewer system has to be found. Estimated cost: \$300,000.00.
- Communication: A telephone cable runs along U.S. 491 Highway making communication available at 500 ft. Uses of internet technology depend on the internet service provider. Road access from U.S. 491 and Toadlena Route 19 and Burnham Route Estimated cost: \$8,000.00.
- Gas: Gas is not available making propane gas use a creditable substitution. Estimated cost: \$24,000.00.
- Archaeology: No archaeological studies have been consulted though a plan is underway to implement such study.
- Traditional Sensitivity: There are places in life similar to references of Mother Earth and and Father Sky – both wildlife are relatives in nature. Places are communications that come from the earth and the sky and they weep for plants, animals, water, and trees. Even stems are the back bones of prayers. This is why Navajo prayer represents a reverence, a beauty, a peace, an understanding, and a traditional and relationship. The place resembles a person finding a memory that will never be forgotten sensing nature moving in unison with her relations.
- Environmental Sensitivity: A basic process identifies an economic self-determination while maintaining environmental cultural values. On one hand, individuals who persist on maintaining traditional ways of life have been receptive to their lifestyles. In fact, the traditional inclination retains a transformative process when modern medicine persons now articulate their spiritual thoughts onto a paper as an ethnic medium. On the

other hand, Navajo judges articulate spirits of the law into similar logical medium that constitutes solidarity on seeking an English reason. Seeking economic self-sufficiency for a nation is essential such that foreign U.S. currency flashes from the logical medium. Treating the Navajo Nation as a patient is finding the “healing forces and to marshal what [the local chapter governments] have inside them for healing” (Yazzie, Robert 47). On placing a particular cure, economic self-sufficiency spreads ways toward maximizing productions. The particular cure demands production of income for the utilities of individual aggregates. However, during the search for “reason” the local practitioners are receptive that the Navajo Nation marshals a sub-system of the larger environmental system. Remaining a spectrum of a larger whole liberates an acceptance that the larger number carries a larger digit and jeopardizes the self-sufficiency clause.

Solid Waste:

There is one San Juan County waste transfer operating at the junction of U.S. 491 and Navajo Route 5.



6

THOROUGHFARE PLAN AND SYSTEM AND DESIGN



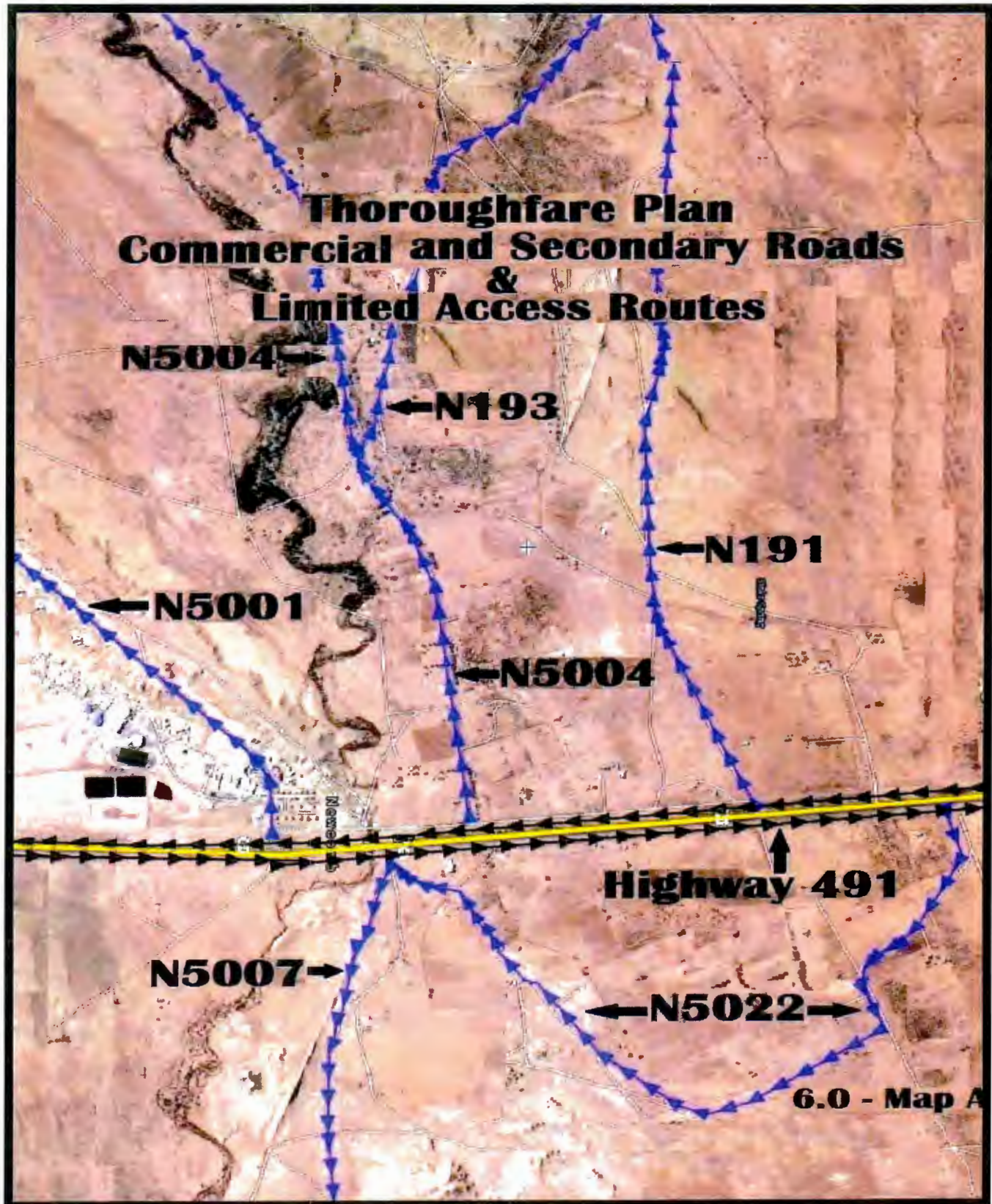
CONTENTS

SECTION 6.0.....	MAP A.....	Highway 491, N5004, N193, N191 N5007, N5001, N5022
SECTION 6.1.....	MAP B.....	Highway 491, N192
SECTION 6.2.....	MAP C.....	Highway 491, N19, N5
SECTION 6.3.....	MAP D.....	Newcomb Area Map, 56,635 Acres
SECTION 6.4.....	MAP E.....	Newcomb Baptist Church, Newcomb Pre-School, WaterTank, Warehouse Building
SECTION 6.5.....	MAP F.....	Newcomb Elementary, Newcomb Fire Station, New Softball Field, Public Library
SECTION 6.6.....	MAP G.....	Newcomb Middle School, Teacher Housing, New Gymnasium, New Football Field
SECTION 6.7.....	MAP H.....	Newcomb Chapter, Newcomb Senior Center, Christian Reform Church, NHA Sub Division

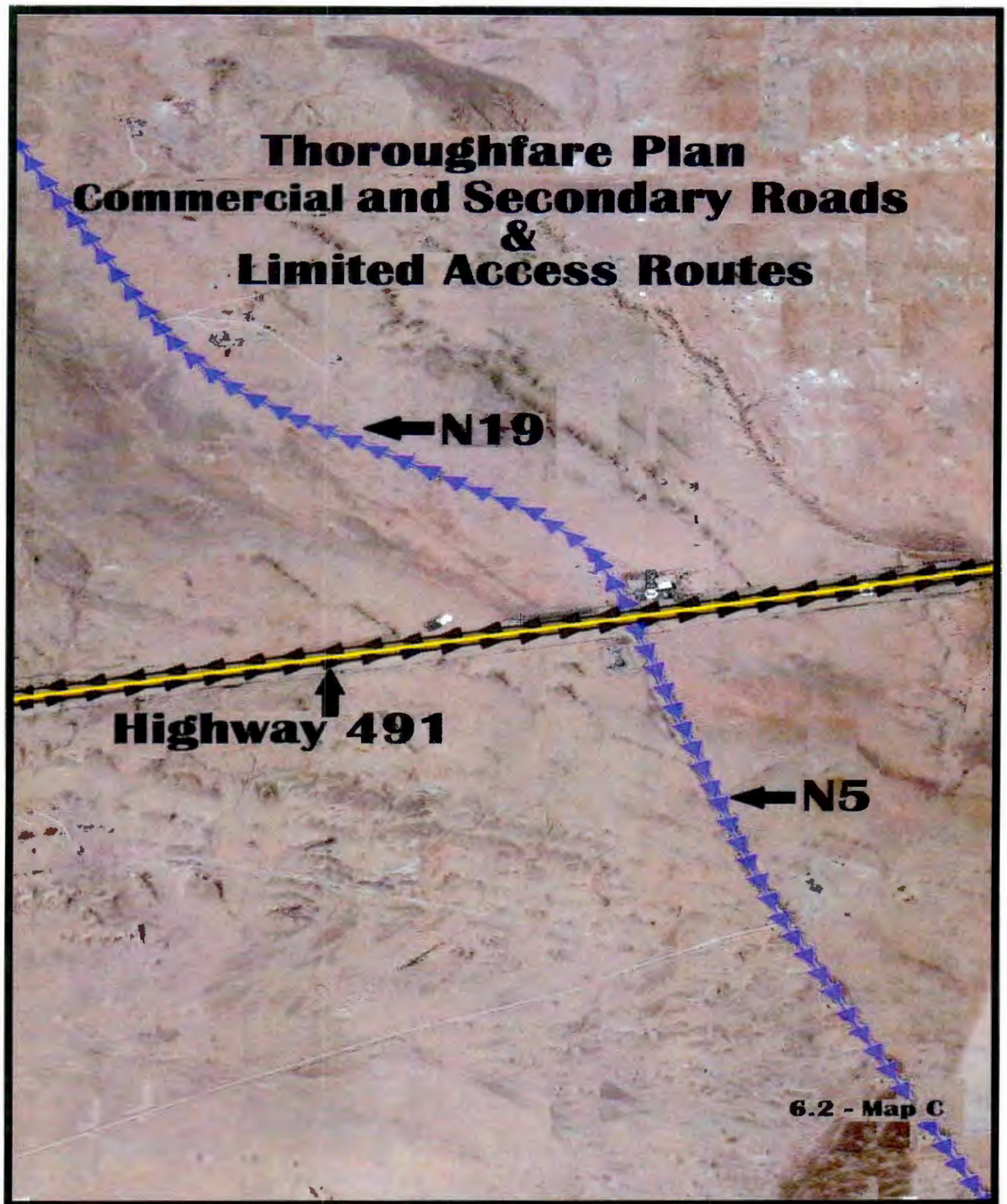
THOROUGHFARE PLAN

There are always conditions placed on any funding allocation, such as comprehensive planning that addresses design, construction, operation and maintenance of transportation. The comprehensive plan ensures movement of a community toward goods/services that allows a tribe to maintain sovereign status. This movement identifies Navajo tribal leaders to participate and pepper increasing transportation awareness, and provide common concerns. The multi-participation may bring a successful unification between a State of New Mexico and Navajo leaders while hoping the BIA supports indigenous sovereign.

Three roads, N5007, N192, and N193 are the most utilized roads, yet they are enormously overlooked based on health and safety concerns. The N5007, N192, and N193 routes are not boardwalks, wagon or horse trails, but roads that assist community residences attain basic needs: food, hospital appointments for children, wood for winter, visiting medicine person, etc. During rainstorms, individual homes are endangered without a way for them to reach a paved road leading to outside contacts for medical emergencies. Muddy roads dissuade public transportation from navigating these hostile particles of hydrous aluminum silicates, and they disrupt gathering of empirical data. The harsh weathers threaten accessibilities for medical personnel, or police officers to reach individual homes. With the comprehensive plan for Newcomb Chapter being tabulated, the routes need to be addressed as thoroughfares connecting social and economic developments. The routes meet the main U.S. 491 highway intercepting by gathering data starting from the U.S. 491 hwy turn-offs (within the ½ mile radius) toward an overall improved efficiency. Meanwhile, the demands are high since community ranchers, or other interest groups use the routes searching for their livestock. Medical personnel traverse the demands when tending to the medical patients or/and elderly care. The roads collect traffic makers, other trail connections for water hauling, census takers, or transmission or natural on-line utility



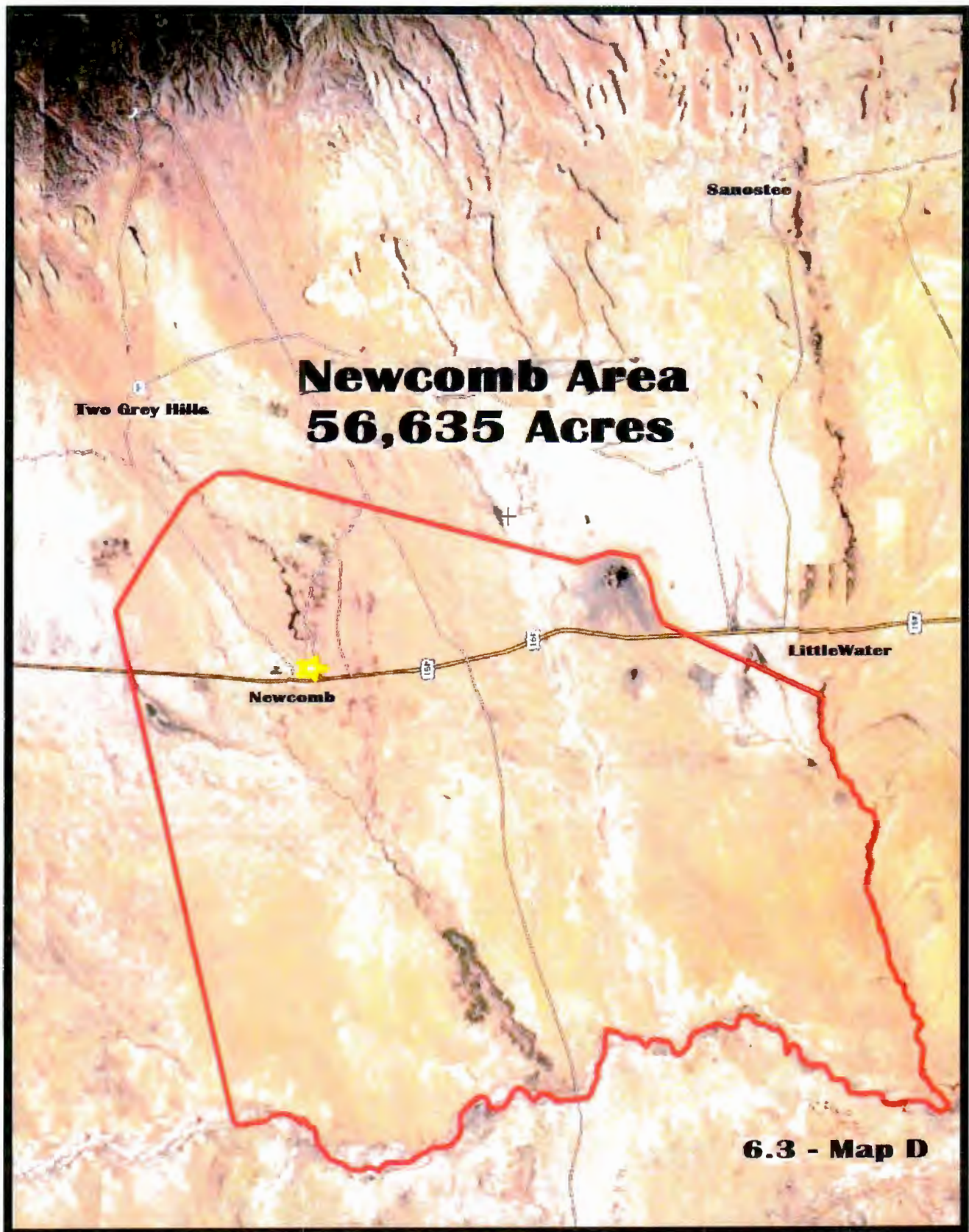




workers. Effective transportations assist economic growth, social integration, and cultural homogeneity allowing community members to travel from one end of their community to the other.

COMMUNITY DESIGN

Newcomb Chapter has a land base consisting of 56,635.11 acres and there are 85 Acre Parcels approved home site leases. Though the land is held in trust by the United States Department of the Interior, the Newcomb Chapter lies within the Navajo Nation boundary supervised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Newcomb Chapter is located within Grazing District 12 drafted by the BIA governmental enfranchisement. Under a Navajo Nation resolution, Newcomb Chapter has been promulgated upon approval of a land use plan to make decisions over business leases, and home-site leases. Based on the resolution, the Newcomb CLUPC entity continues addressing a sensitive issue – chapter boundary. In support, the Newcomb Chapter has developed an inventory and assessment status on existing home site, business site, church sites, agricultural farm plots and right of ways. One gesture is certain, that is, each chapter's boundary overlaps at various points and the overlapping have sequestered Newcomb Chapter boundary designation. Some chapter residents registered with Newcomb Chapter are bounded by a boundary line with other infringing chapters; at the same time, they continue to participate in the Newcomb Chapter governmental process. Newcomb Chapter's boundary endorses the gathering, and using the grazing permittee's designated grazing areas for graphing the chapter boundary lines. Neighboring chapters as well as Newcomb Chapter need to agree on their chapter boundaries by reviewing each permittee's grazing assignment. Or, in case of a living elder statesperson, his or her knowledge should be given enormous credibility. The Newcomb Chapter boundary has always been a task that needs cooperation, especially when other chapters like Sheep Springs, Two Grey Hills, and Sanostee have already graphed their private chapter boundaries. Yet, these neighboring chapters graphed their boundaries without consulting Newcomb



chapter. The Newcomb CLUPC will take these boundary issues to the local community members and they may participate drafting "its" own visionary Newcomb Chapter boundary

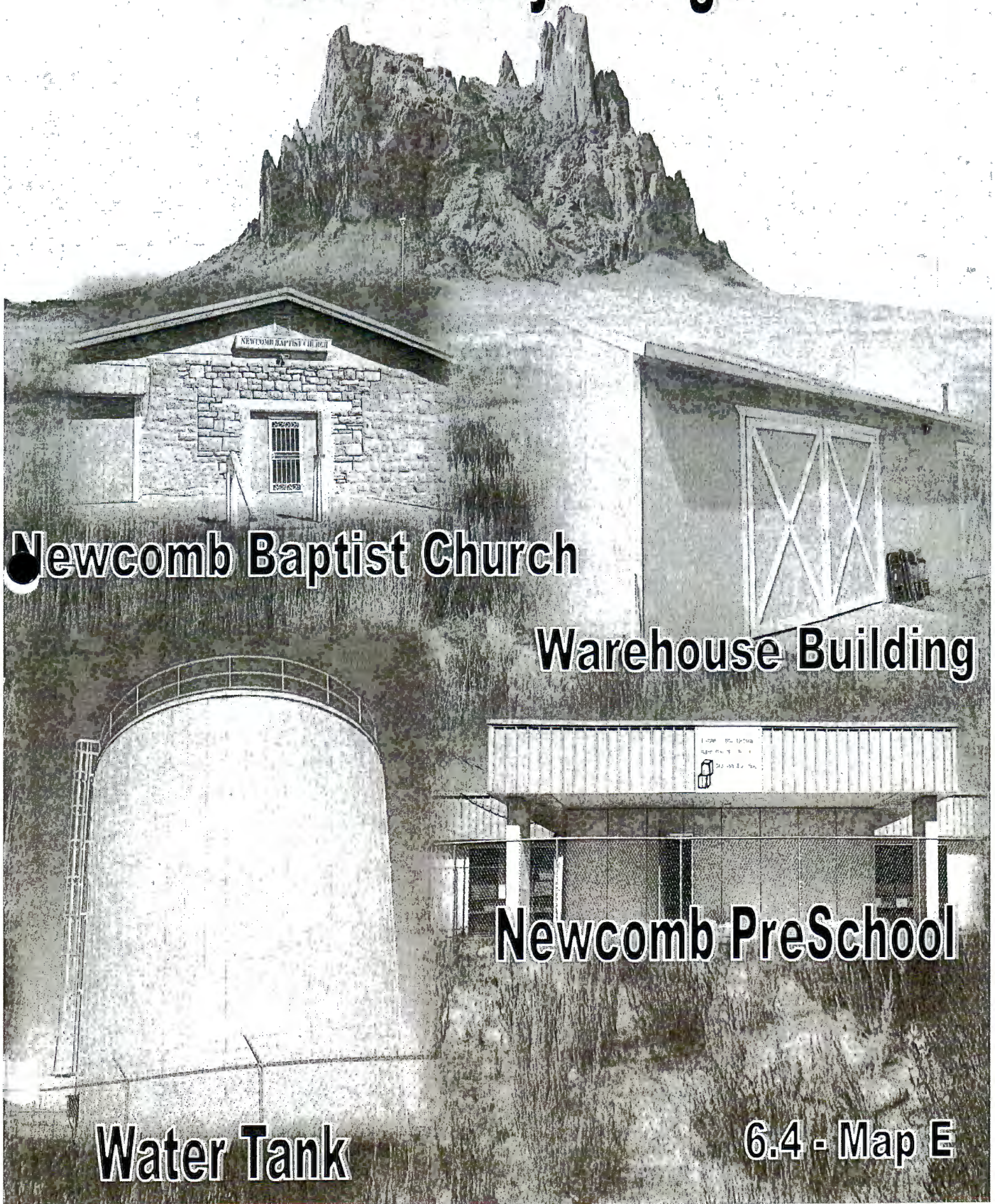
WATER

The Navajo Nation Water Rights Agreement is held to benefit the Navajo people and it has a historical application. The agreement is a tool designed for the Navajo people to receive water usage; instead, the water agreement in lots of ways question the non-mentioning of the Toadlena Mountain aquifer. In 1907, the *Kansas v. Colorado* case decided that state law prevailed in addressing water quantification; previously, this ruling ran contrary to the federal government's preference to control land. No one took the preceding case seriously though American Indians were not part of the ruling. However, in 1908, a Montana court decision ruled in favor of the American Indians making them major players. The court decision focused on the Fort Belkap reservation when white settlers were trying to divert the Milk River from its natural flow. The court ruled in favor of the American Indians, but a larger question surfaced whether the federal government or the American Indians who held capacity can make decisions through the treaty-making process? Just when the American Indians gained ground, written literacy was changed, so their control over water was, once again, questioned.

The change was made evident in the *Lonewolf v. Hitchcock* Supreme Court case when the federal government maintained predominance over the water use decision. Subsequently, in 1922, seven Colorado Basin states negotiated with the federal government to open water development while excluding the American Indians.



Community Design



Newcomb Baptist Church

Warehouse Building

Newcomb PreSchool

Water Tank

6.4 - Map E

Community Design



New Softball Field



Public Library



Newcomb Elementary



Newcomb Fire Station

6.5 - Map F

Community Design

**New Football
Field**



Teacher Housing



**Newcomb Middle
School**



New Gymnasium



6.6 - Map G

Community Design

NHA Sub Division

Newcomb Chapter

Newcomb Senior Center

Christian Reform Church

6.7 - Map H

The State of Arizona preferred to eliminate, or diminish the California water usage, but its case was dismissed in federal court. The State of Arizona filed another lawsuit in 1951 to increase the water quantity for a Central Arizona Project operation, which was designed to divert portion of the Colorado River to Phoenix, and Tucson, Arizona. The Supreme Court ruled that no American Indian water allocation was recognized between the two states' relationship, and the court diminished the water amount for the State of Arizona. In simple terms, the federal government was saying that water should not be controlled at the local level, but at the federal level. To continue displaying its power over the water resource, the federal government, in 1962, established the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) on the Navajo Indian reservation. The project diverted 500,000 acre feet of water per year from the San Juan River to fields surrounding the Navajo reservation at Upper-Fruitland, New Mexico. However, the total 500,000 acre-feet is not being diverted to NIIP promised by the federal government, but the lacking served a designated federal control. In hindsight, the Navajo Nation receives 56% of the Navajo water while other organizations, or non-Indians, received 44% water use. The NNWRA is a problem for the Navajo people because water decision made by the U.S. court disallows Navajo control, especially payments for the taking of Newcomb aquifer. On both occasions, the failure to keep a promise and the ending of aquifer demonstrates a restraining of textual literary on the Navajo government.

The proposed Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project has been debated the past 40 years claiming it will deliver San Juan River water to Newcomb Chapter el at. Indirectly, there were 43 Navajo Nation Chapters, southern portion of Jicarilla Apache Nation, and City of Gallup, New Mexico that will receive water from the water supply. Undoubtedly, they will receive some degree of water at various points in time if ever – once more, this is another example of textual power and the access to it. Nonetheless, a point of confluence is located at Animas River and the La Plata River and it will divert 85 percent water from the San Juan River. The San Juan River referred to "PNM" Alternative includes the San Juan River Lateral and the Cutter Lateral. These major features come from a project description

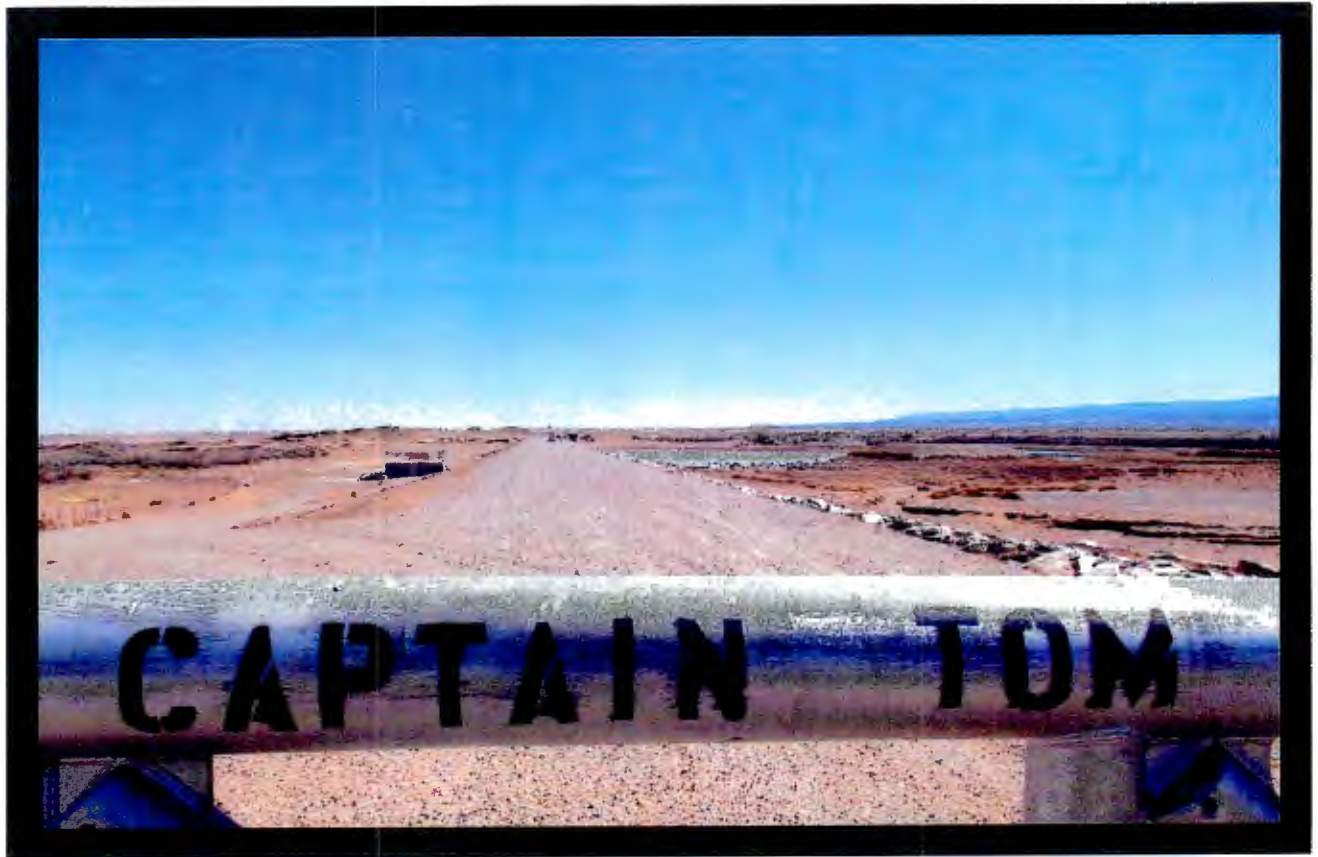
entitled Final Draft Technical Memorandum Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project dated March 16, 2001. To be sure, it is followed by a reclamation appraisal level planning report entitled Appraisal Level Designs and Cost Estimate dated April 2002. The drinking water system is connected to 123 homes, in addition, to the 22 NHA housing units operated by the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority. They include the 15 housing units for teachers at Newcomb community schools.

The San Juan River PNM Alternative includes both the San Juan River Lateral and the Cutter lateral and they have the following major features:

- San Juan Lateral and the Cutter lateral
- Spurs to Window Rock, the Gallup area, and Dalton pass
- Stage tank serves the NTUA systems in each municipal sub-area
- Gallup/rural Navajo regional system
- Conjunctive groundwater components
- Water treatment
- Wastewater treatment

The Cutter lateral diverts a water balance of the project from the Cutter Reservoir at Largo Canyon; Cutter Reservoir is part of the NIIP located south of Farmington, New Mexico. "The annual demand of the Cutter Lateral will be 3,000 acre-feet in 2020 and 4,760 acre-feet in 2040. The peak demand of lateral will be MGD or 5.78 cfs in 2020, and 5.4 MGD or 8.3 cfs in 2040" (Newcomb Chapter 4). The flowing water will tap into the existing public water system, but not for agricultural purposes. The Newcomb Chapter approved the Navajo - Gallup water project based on the water pipeline being placed outside the U.S. 491 highway right-of-way. The support of the water project also hinges on the Newcomb Community using the water system for its future domestic use. The Newcomb community characterizes grazing land uses when ranchers undertake herding cattle, or when sheep herders watch their flock, or both. Inasmuch, agricultural plots are assigned for farming, yet

a lack of winter's snow decreases tending to their annual irrigation. The ranchers tend to their livestock without accepting, of sort, the ranching livelihood as an enterprise. So, in reality, both ranching and farming have distinct values about land uses, but future re-visitations to them bring contextual reality.



7

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN



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SECTION 7.1.....	Newcomb School Water Supply Tank
SECTION 7.2.....	Public Library
SECTION 7.3.....	Newcomb Senior Citizen
SECTION 7.4.....	Newcomb Pentecostal Church
SECTION 7.5.....	U.S. Highway 491 Four (04) Lane Highway
SECTION 7.6.....	Parking Lot
SECTION 7.7.....	Marquee Sign

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

A. RECREATIONAL AREAS

In May 2002, a new baseball field was constructed adjacent southeast of the Newcomb Elementary School. Newcomb High School and the elementary school athletic departments utilize the field for all sports: practice, training, or competition at all endurance levels.



7.0 – NEWCOMB SOFTBALL FIELD

B. SCHOOLS

The Central Consolidated School District No. 22 arranged a new water tower to serve the school, and the teachers' housing units. The new water is placed by the teachers' housing units, and the football field. At any rate, a new gymnasium accommodates also the increasing number of spectators who attends athletic games. Subsequently, the added seats cheer over five-hundred people and include a new paved parking lot.



7.1 – NEWCOMB SCHOOL WATER SUPPLY TANK

C. LIBRARY

The Central Consolidated School District No. 22 formed a new library and it is called Dine Bi Rural Library. The library is located east of the Newcomb Elementary School and it embodies, too includes a paved parking lot. The library supports community members' desirous to checking-out books, utilizing the internet, providing literacy, and extending educational services.



7.2 – PUBLIC LIBRARY

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING

D. NEWCOMB SENIOR CITIZENS

The Newcomb Senior Citizens, assisted by New Mexico state funding formalized widening its building, in part, a recreational center where community members may work out on the fitness machine stationed in a fitness room. Subsequently, they may visit with each other, or shoot a game of pool or eat.



7.3 – NEWCOMB SENIOR CENTER

E. NEWCOMB PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

The Newcomb Pentecostal Church structured a new metal building to hold church services, and event for church members, or guests.



7.4 - NEWCOMB PENECCOSTAL CHURCH

F. THOROUGHFARE

The paved highway stretched east of the Newcomb Chapter House was formerly known as Highway 666; at one time, it was a narrowed two-lane highway. At the same time, Highway 666 was nationally known as the “Devil’s Highway” noted more for its high fatality rates due to unsafe drivers maneuvering the narrowing condition. In 2011, the road became a four-lane highway that cruses commercial route between I-40 and Colorado state-line. With the new combination, commuters feel safe for the road has undergone enormous improvement, i.e. streetlight installation, signs, and critical road maintenance, et al. Today, the improved highway is re-named Highway 491.



7.5– U.S. Highway 491 Four (04) Lane Highway

G. PARKING LOT

In May 2015, the Newcomb Chapter's parking area was able to break ground beginning a first phase of construction. The senior citizen, the preschool and the chapter building received a fresh coat of asphalt surrounding each site with a roundabout at the entrance to the preschool. The second phase consist of curb stops, additional parking asphalt around the fitness building located directly west of the chapter house. Both places have solar lights erected at selected points illuminating the blacken pavement, and bringing the chapter building toward its legislated color. Each solar infrastructural installation will act as rip-rap to alleviate any drainage problems though moisture sparsely patter any orientation.



7.6 PARKING LOT

H. MARQUE SIGN

The coyotes barked in the distance while domestic dogs howled in their chances of nostril tabulations. The barking and howling specialized on noting their hinting interests, so did an unnoticeable Marque Sign erected by highway 491. The flashing letters brighten current information about discussion at the local chapter house: chapter meeting, NAVAfarm meeting, housing selection meeting, CLUPC meeting, bingo, or other meeting of another brightening. The Marque Sign tabulates its non-flexible letters that re-adjusts the community's instinct about its latest happenings. Years after the Marque Sign's installation, curious individuals can drive to its location, and observe, and become informed about the next meeting of the local governance.



7.7 – MARQUE SIGN

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8

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

Date	Community Land Use Plan Meeting
October 10, 2014	CLUPC reviewed the questions and comments of the public hearing that was held on August 08, 2014, and made minor corrections to the Community Base Land Use Plan.
September 12, 2014	CLUPC discussed the Comprehensive Plan and that the Committee members will add their updates to the plan.
August 10, 2014	CLUPC had its Public Hearing on the Community Base Land Use Plan at the Newcomb Chapter and received positive response by the community members.
July 11, 2014	CLUPC prepared for the Public Hearing and reviewed the Power point presentation on the Community Base Land Use Plan, developed the public hearing agenda and assignments were given to the committee members
June 13, 2014	CLUPC discussed the proposed budget of the consultant who is propose to be hired to do the mapping for the Community Base Land Use Plan.
May 09, 2014	CLUPC established the public hearing date for the Community Base Land Use Plan, and the Plan is about 95% complete.
April 11, 2014	CLUPC was presented a copy of the Plan and will utilize the 2004 assessment using the BIA Census Count. But the 2004 assessment will not be used because a lot has changed since 2004.
March 14, 2014	CLUPC addressed three (03) concerns the archaeological ruins, north flea market and zoning. Need to identify the ruins, withdraw land for the flea market and develop the zoning, which will be the next step after the public hearing.
February 14, 2014	CLUPC was provided a report on the archaeological ruins by Denise Copeland, Archaeologist who reported that there are findings behind the fire station and chapter. It is important to have an archaeological study conducted before plan, design and construction begins to avoid the situation regarding the Head Start Building.
January 10, 2014	CLUPC had a discussion on who to dedicate the Plan to a community member who has been involved, and planned on having the public hearing in March 2014, and to take photos to insert into the Plan.
December 13, 2013	CLUPC discussed the community planning area and the boundary for the Chapter, and it was suggested to use the old map but it was recommended to work and develop a new updated map for the community.
November 08, 2013	CLUPC invited residents who reside along N5 for a proposed business site to be included in to the Community Base Land Use Plan. The residents did not consent because of the high volume of traffic, public nuisance and increase of trash.
October 11, 2013	CLUPC was provided a land use plan update on mapping, utilities, community assessment, propose land use, ICIP plan, an overall comprehensive plan to let the community know what the Committee is planning.
September 13, 2013	CLUPC met with Nancy Lauro, Consultant to request the Boundary, Utilities, Sewer Lines, Agricultural, Sacred Sites, Gallup Water Line, Slopes & Topography and Land Carry capacity to be included in the mapping.

August 09, 2013	CLUPC discussed the Community Base Land Use Plan and developed the assessment form to conduct the community assessment of the needs for the community, land withdrawal was also discussed because there are changes made to the land withdrawal process and procedure, and a presentation on "A Critical Discussion: Rhetoric triangle" was presented to CLUPC and a draft of the Land Use Plan was presented.
July 12, 2013	CLUPC received Bids for its Consultant to work on the mapping for the Land Use Plan. Three (03) bids were received and each of them were reviewed and discussed each bid.
June 14, 2013	CLUPC discussed the hiring of a consultant to the Land Use Plan and was decided that the CLUPC President will work on the Land Use Plan and will put the Plan together.
May 10, 2013	CLUPC discussed the ordinances that need to be developed after the Land Use Plan is completed.
April 12, 2013	CLUPC President reported that he did work on the Land Use Plan on the history and current status of Newcomb, and will provide more at the next upcoming meetings.
March 08, 2013	CLUPC discussed the need to update its Community Land Use Plan and to plan on putting this together as a group effort because the five (05) years to update the Plan is here.
February 08, 2013	CLUPC members were appointed to serve a two (02) year term and to develop its plan for the community of Newcomb.

9



NEWCOMB CHAPTER – NAVAJO NATION

P.O. Box # 7946, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455; Phone: 505.686-3300 Fax: 505.696.5475

FY'2014
NWCB-081014-104

Resolution of the Newcomb Chapter

APPROVING THE NEWCOMB CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN'S PARTICIPATION PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. The Newcomb Chapter is a duly certified Chapter governmental of the Navajo Nation with delegated authority to adopt ordinances and to adopt plans on matters of local concerns in the best interest of its local community membership; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C Section 1 (B) Newcomb Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The Newcomb Chapter Community Land Use Plan Committee (CLUPC) held on a monthly basis meetings since the Committee was established to structure a Community Based Land Use Plan for the community; and
4. The Participation Plan incorporates a planning process that oversees planning activities while exchanging technical and advisory knowledge with community members; and
5. The incorporation allows applying the community assessment to a degree that accounts an administration of community land under the eminent domain statute; and
6. The Newcomb Chapter continues to operation under the Community Based Land Use Plan and the Five Management Systems Policies and Procedures as prescribed in the Local Governance Act Title 26 NNC.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

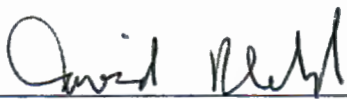
The Newcomb Chapter Membership hereby approves the Newcomb Chapter's Community Based Land Use Plan's Participation Plan with a comprehensive understanding of community involvement.

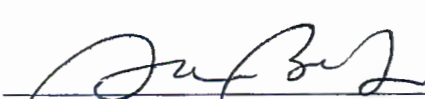
CERTIFICATION

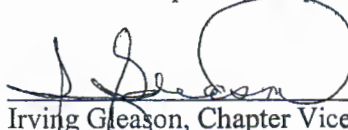
We, hereby certify that the foregoing Chapter Resolution was considered by the Newcomb Chapter membership at a duly called Chapter meeting at Newcomb, Navajo Nation (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and hat same was passed by a vote of 23 in favor, 00 opposed, 01 abstained this 10th day of August, 2014.

Motioned: James C. Johle

Seconded: Salina Dale


David Randolph Sr., Chapter President


Donna L. Benally, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer


Irving Gleason, Chapter Vice President

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NEWCOMB CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7946 • Newcomb, NM 87455 • Telephone: 505-696-3300 • Fax: 505-696-5475

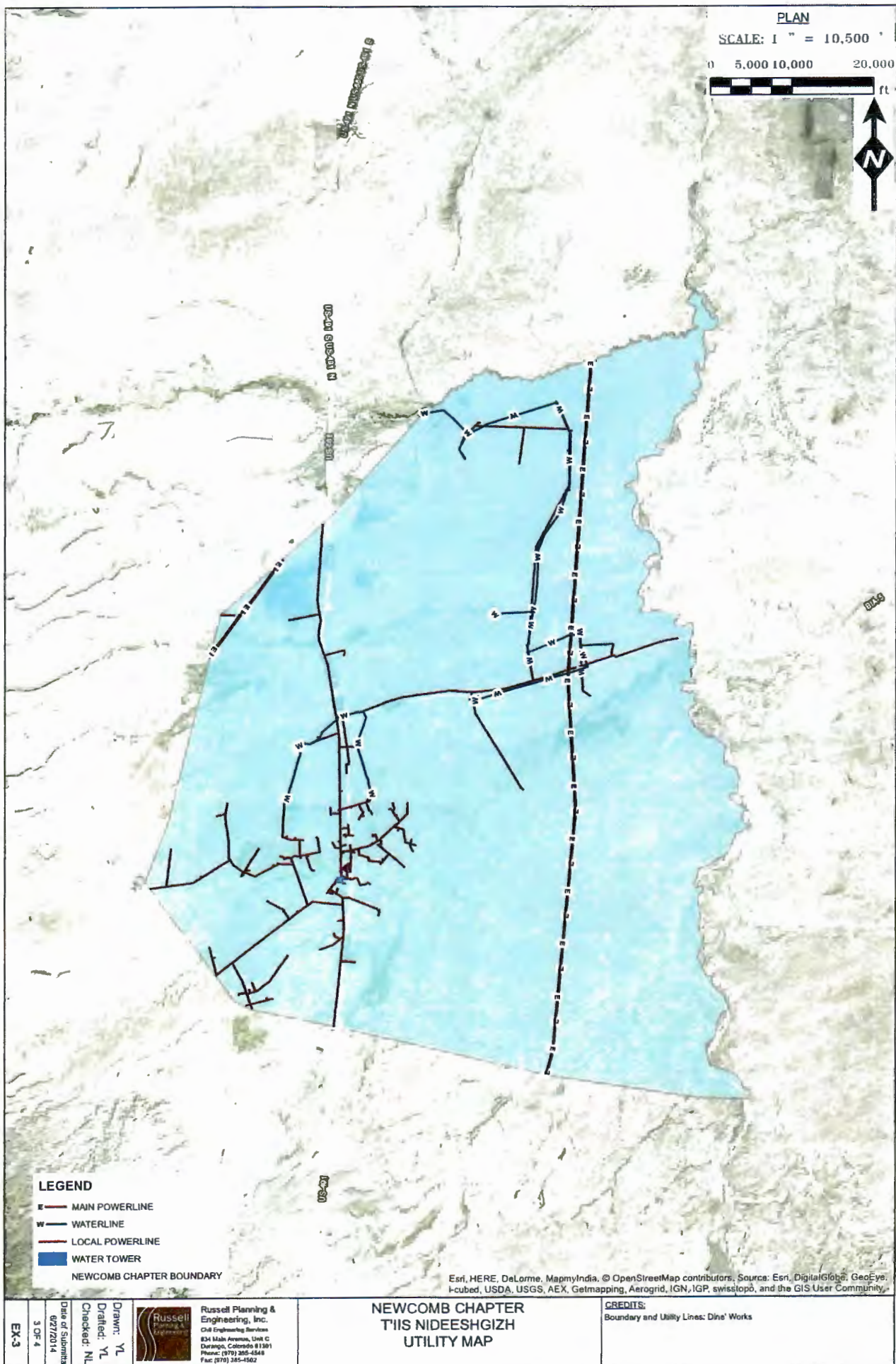
60 Day Comment Period for Community Base Land Use Plan

August 11, 2014 to October 11, 2014

60 Day Comment Period for the Community Base Land Use Plan for Newcomb Chapter has commenced. Below are two maps of the Road, Local Roads, Farms, Major Drainage, Captain Tom Reservoir, Waterline, Main Power Line, Local Power Line, Water Tower and Newcomb Boundary.

Please address your written comments to ATTN: Irving Gleason, CLUPC President and submit to the Newcomb Chapter Manager.

Thank you for your participation.





WSDA, 1995

SWATSDA



11

NEWCOMB CHAPTER
COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE
PUBLIC HEARING
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 2014 AT 10 AM

AGENDA

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| I. | WELCOME ADDRESS | David Randolph, Sr., Chapter President |
| II. | INVOCATION | Sterling Manuelito, CLUPC Member |
| III. | PURPOSE OF PUBLIC HEARING | Irving Gleason, CLUPC President |
| IV. | BACKGROUND(TIMELINE HISTORY) | Sarah Zah, CLUPC Member |
| V. | INTRODUCTION OF
PRESENTER | Roger D. Manuelito, CLUPC Vice President |
| VI. | PUBLIC COMMENTS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS | |
| VII. | BENEDICTION | Lawrence Gould, CLUPC Secretary |
| VIII. | ADJOURNMENT | |
| IX. | LUNCHEON | |

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE
PUBLIC HEARING
SIGN IN SHEET

AUG 13 2014

AUGUST 08, 2014
Newcomb Chapter, Newcomb, New Mexico
9:00 AM

NAME	CHAPTER
1. <u>[Signature]</u>	
2. <u>Stacy Manggeto</u>	
3. <u>[Signature]</u>	
4. <u>Lawrence Jones</u>	Newcomb
5. <u>Christina Landolt</u>	Newcomb
6. <u>Doreen Williams</u>	Newcomb
7. <u>Lawrence Jones</u>	Newcomb
8. <u>Carrie Jones</u>	
9. <u>Beth Jones</u>	Newcomb
10. <u>Sarah Jones</u>	Newcomb
11. <u>Victoria L. Manggeto</u>	Newcomb
12. <u>Corretta Lee</u>	Newcomb
13. <u>David Kuhl</u>	Newcomb
14. <u>Barbara Jones</u>	Newcomb
15. <u>[Signature]</u>	Newcomb
16. <u>James C. John</u>	
17. <u>[Signature]</u>	Newcomb
18. <u>Viola Jones</u>	Newcomb
19. <u>Elizabeth Knipers</u>	Legislative - L.O.A.
<u>[Signature]</u>	Legislative

AUG 13 2014

NAME	CHAPTER
20. <u>Juhi Badoni</u>	<u>Dhitchi</u>
21. <u>Jeannette Brown</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
22. <u>Alfred Joe</u>	<u>Newcomb W. Mex</u>
23. <u>James Sileanu</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
24. <u>Frene Skat</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
25. <u>Margaret Yuzie</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
26. <u>Michael Clui</u>	<u>Naschitt</u>
27. <u>Darlene Bitoni</u>	<u>Naschitt</u>
28. <u>Haski Bryant</u>	<u>Naschitt</u>
29. <u>Luther Blingst</u>	<u>Naschitt</u>
30. <u>Johnny Dofing</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
31. <u>Mama Mandel</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
32. <u>Randy W. Edsally</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
33. <u>RRR</u>	<u>Newcomb</u>
34. <u>Dine Bikegah</u>	<u>May James</u>
35. _____	_____
36. _____	_____
37. _____	_____
38. <u>Rory Jacques</u>	<u>S/R - LGSC</u>

12

Synopsis: A Cultural Setting

- Submitted by the Newcomb Community Land Use Planning Committee:

Irving Gleason, President

Roger D. Manuelito, Vice President

Lawrence Gould, Secretary

Members – Sarah Zah, Sterling Manuelito

Ethics and authority

- Navajo Nation Ethics in governmental law 2 NNC Sec. 375-3761 requires accountability to the community and proper authorities rest with the local community.
- Implement a comprehensive plan by making decisions and recommendations about land use(s) and its development.
- The comprehensive plan consists of housing, transportation, land use, Park and Recreation, Community design, economic development, and environment.

Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)

- CLUPC has been established by the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act, 26 NNC Sec. 2004.
- Responsible for developing and approving local land use plan, overseeing land use planning activities, and analyzing data for presentation to local members.
- Work with the Navajo Nation, private individual, state, or federal agencies assuring future development within the Newcomb community.

Comprehensive plan

- Land Use has the following components: housing, commercial, industrial, and public purposes.
- The actual drafting was compiled by ZCI, and Mr. Edison Jim.
- The Newcomb Administration, consensus from Lawrence John, the chapter manager, assisted collecting various documents anticipating a formal submission before the public knowledge.
- The CLUPC body made efforts to conform with its plan of operation in fulfilling the community's Mission Statement, vision, and the data in support.

Mission Statement and Vision

Mission Statement:

To promote economic opportunities for infrastructure development, youth enrichment, and excite incentive values, self-determination, preserve culture, and natural resource in the best interest of community members.

Vision.

Newcomb community members envisions a regionalized governance to assure service deliveries are maintained for its members.

Community Education and Community Design

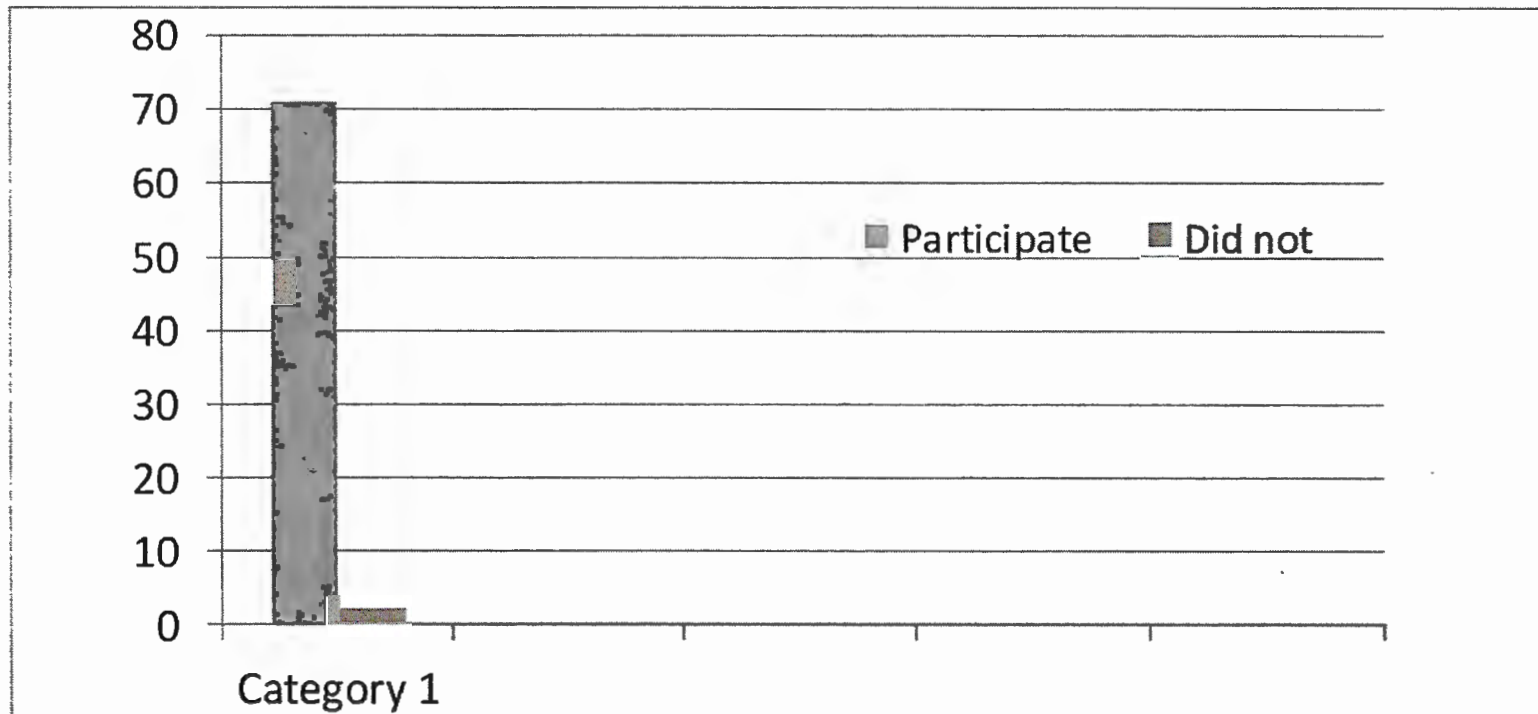
- The projected developments must display their exact locations as well as extending how they benefit the community's guiding principle, vision, and need.
- Community Design. Newcomb Chapter has a land base consisting of 56.635.11 acres and there are 85 Acre Parcels approved home site leases. Based on the resolution, the Newcomb CLUPC entity continues addressing a sensitive issue – chapter boundary.

Community Assessment

Total Participants: 73

Actual Participated: 71

Refused to participate: 2



Land Use Plan

- Navajo intellectual traditional stories are fading because hardly anyone “requests” to hear about them from a Navajo traditional leader.
- Today, direct inheritances are made current when a Navajo youth prefers to locate to a metropolitan city to receive a lineal English education.
- Similarly, the current industrialization supported by ethnographic studies textualizes the current land use pattern.

Parks & Recreation

- Creating a vision gathers Newcomb community members and collects them towards a common form on shaping a community park. Accepting a common collection assists revitalizing key issues and prioritizing them according to community needs. This means laying a foundation for cultural continuity while addressing economic sustainability.
- Soil, water, slopes and topography are the needed quantification data that support other cultural systems.
- The preservation of cultural values are identified and reinforced by balancing the Navajo teaching with basic needs (water, food, home etc.,).

Culturally Significant Area.

- Whether a land disturbance is minor or major, it requires archeological clearance as assurances that sacred sites are identified and protected.
- For instance, it is well known among community members that *anaasazi* artifacts are scattered within Newcomb community making many promising land development questionable.
- Complicating the problems are land surveys not being done; in the first place, chapter compiling a Master Plan may assist in surveying beforehand potential infrastructures. A cultural resource inventory must be completed before receiving a clearance for development.

Various characteristics are identified in-line with encouraging land development, and protecting land, and must be approved by community members.

- The community must keep in mind the timetable concepts and implement its actual comprehensive plan. The placement permits community members to differentiate what are chapter tract and chapter boundary:
- (1) Chapter tract is a 1/4 half mile radius with Newcomb Chapter as the center point for economic zoning and development.
- (2) The chapter boundary signifies graphing a communicative need while bringing forward illusions needed for textual uses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- The Newcomb tract follows:

- (1) constructing new veteran's housing units; _____
- (2) rehabilitating the old Navajo Housing Authority units settled already east of the Newcomb Chapter House;
- (3) revitalizing the abandoned Newcomb Trading Post;
- (4) developing a housing complex to be located at 1.5 mile southeast of Newcomb Chapter House;
- (5) and, expanding a commercial outlet three miles north of Newcomb Chapter House.

Chapter Boundary

- Since Newcomb community does not have an exact land coordinate system there needs to be an understanding about divisions. Land surveys allocate a beginning with a surveying recordation that identifies each parcel of land e.g. BIA Roads, parks, turn-outs, etc.
- Using Navajo traditional names do not implore a lesser understanding about the earth's curvature and its relation with an area.
- The boundary assists in the community's taxation initiative, establishing a zoning empowerment, and strengthening civic voices.

Schedule

- Prepare for comprehension plan submission
- Continue local planning
- Regionalization: Infrastructure
- Hire a planner: works with architectural plan
- Begin a Master Plan: ensure all land documents are updated and project ready
- Refine the projects
- Conduct a Resource Audit: financial projection
- Calculate Timetable for Developments
- Revisit the Land Use Plan
- Needs assessment and survey research

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Public Hearing: August 8, 2014 at Newcomb Chapter House, Newcomb New Mexico

Rory Jacque: I like to express my thankfulness for being invited to this event – it is a job well done!! Even big words were included into the slide presentation and I am here to give technical assistance.

Daniel Atcitty-Nez: I have grandchildren and I like to thank you for the splendid work you had done for us. Because of my medical condition I am unable to work, however, many, if not most of the plans we had created may not be seen in our future. So, at least, they will be done for our children.

David Randolph: It is important to hear your questions, and I commend Daniel for expressing his. For the senior center, we anticipate the parking lot to be paved shortly and that is how leaders are remembered. The job done on conducting the public hearing was great in scope, but I have some recommendations. I like to see another public hearing in addition to this one. There are additional sites that need to be reviewed for economic development and, I think, developing plats for them can be a start. If you have some grazing area you like to have developed then let the chapter know about your plans. There should be conceptual drawing, similar to how Navajo Housing Authority had graphed their drawings. These conceptual designs must show locations of each project e.g. pavement for senior center, veterans housing, the old Newcomb Trading Post, etc. In addition, the community is having problems with the lagoon and it needs to be included in the plan. We must revisit the plan on developing the community, in fact, tells us more about what those community boundaries represent?

Lawrence John, Newcomb Chapter Manager, was called upon by the Honorable Irving Gleason, CLUPC Chairperson, to tentatively go over the proposed mappings displayed before the attending members.

Lawrence John: The Newcomb Chapter mapping is a basic map attributes of water lines, tribal roads, power lines, electric utilities, irrigation canals, upper and lower sections of Captain Tom reservoir, and farm plots. Since the community experienced extraordinary rainfall last year, because of this, there is a special reference to flood plain areas on the maps. Within our community tract, assessments had been done and we have needs. Having said this, we are working also on rural addressing, but knowing about the chapter boundary it will assist us on working with the data.

Lawrence Gould, Newcomb Chapter Grazing person, added to the explanation about the chapter boundary. The Newcomb Chapter boundaries needed clarification now that the boundary lines have been re-aligned. This project has been a long time coming. Not only are the boundary lines drafted according to local knowledge, but they support future uses. The boundaries are made available, in similar fashion, why we should make ourselves available on carrying the community government forward. There will be other additional steps, but, at least, it's a start!

Susie Wood: I am a grandmother, and I am from here and signed up to vote. I live by the Captain Tom reservoir and I am for the new drafting of the boundary. The boundary drafted by the Two Grey Hills Chapter is not right when they took half of my house, the other half, with the Newcomb Chapter. My land acreage, up to the late Paul Williams area is

ours – the Crow Mesa is where I live. Whoever did the chapter boundary should listen to the elders, but I am for the Newcomb boundary.

Irving Gleason distributed a questionnaire for the community members to answer:

1. Do you live outside your voting precinct?
2. Did you understand the boundary mapping before the discussion?
3. Do you understand the boundary mapping after the discussion?
4. You did not understand the boundary mapping though it was discussed?

The answers will be assessed into a statistic form and the impact of boundary lines on the community. The final tabulation will be compared with the restraining of certain literacy on addressing the community economy. The value system will be extended, compared with the Federal Indian Law, the stoic logic application, and the reasoning why foreign interpretations dominate the lack of local priorities. The research will be presented before the chapter at a proper time.

Susie Wood: There are grandparents taking their grandchildren to bus stops that are located far away. Some of the roads are in terrible condition, yet we cling to hope and tell them that education is important. They get on the bus, but I wonder about the importance of education when you have terrible roads!

No name: There are always conflict between a chapter boundary and a federal entity, namely, the Bureau of Land Management. A Navajo traditional elder normally proclaims “this is my area” only to find other people are assigned “his” area. Difficulties continue when there are population increases and older maps do not keep up with the modern version

because of funding cutbacks. Water is another problem when dams, windmills, and water troughs are in constant state of needing repair. There are claims of no money, yet we are seeing water flowing by us without stopping their availabilities for our uses. These are instigated by federal boundaries and we need help from our youths. I am 70 years old, often times, we need youths to help clean the canals and divert water. We need to learn how to capture rainwater though they are far in between, but what chooses do we have? Even education is becoming more expensive, I think, our grandchildren should return home, and learn how to herd sheep. The community needs to re-engage the traditional principles that sheep (and other livestock) is life. They will put food on the table not the doughnuts we are eating and taking sweets for granted.

Milton Chee: I am an elder from Many Farms, Arizona and I dropped by to find direction to a ceremony I am going. Also, to eat a good meal. Many of these issues (problems) come from our moving away from the traditional vision. Once there was a plan to make plan, and prominent educators were nominated, and placed to do some environmental studies. We never heard from them, because I am more curious about the English way of making rain. The study was contrary to the deity of the black air that was so much incepted by our elders among us. There needs to be a return to the "talking-in" about all kinds of goods from every sides bringing prosperity, in general, to the community. In similar phases, plants are food sources for sheep for they give proper sugars, starch, and proteins developed by photosynthesis. At the same time, sheep know where to graze in order to maintain mineral cycling. The natural environments are already "talking-in" so others can survive (community), so why is it hard for us?

Sterling Manuelito: When CLUPC are in session, we do not get many community members to plan with us. I like to use the quote from John F. Kennedy – “Ask not what the country can do for you, instead ask what you can do for your country.” Though we are replacing our tradition to that of the white man’s philosophy – this quote stands out for me. The earth is our mother – it has been taken from us and we are orphans even in our planning. Do not say to us: “We voted you in so you can plan for us.” Instead, visit during our meeting and plan with us based on the valuable teaching you may have. These are important because a lot has been taken from us, like orphans, we feign for ourselves and more input from you can make our planning easier. Similar to what had been covered, plants give off oxygen, and birds take advantage of the availability. The community members need to take advantage of the available planning sessions. In this way, CLUPC can consider integrating resources, and applying them according to their holistic boundaries. There are connected grazing landscapes with water though it is annually decreasing, so we need to find ways on preserving Mother Earth. The same applies to preserving our plan ... and make it live-able for everyone.

The screeching sounds of moving chairs hinted a disruption that luncheon was ready. Happy faces turning into concentrated glares announced, too, that Mr. Sterling Manuelito needed to shorten his journey. The public hearing was concluded, and the floor was reserved to Mr. Lawrence Gould for the blessing of the community meal. He prayed about our guarded inheritance.

14

NEWCOMB CHAPTER

Mission Statement

To provide economic opportunities in infrastructure development, youth enrichment, and enhance incentive values, self-determination, preserve culture and natural resource, in the best interest of the people.

Vision Statement

Newcomb community envisions a regionalize governance to assure service delivery is maintained for its economic proficiency.

NEWCOMB CHAPTER

<p><u>S (Strength)</u></p> <p>Highway 491 Shell Gas Station Schools CLUPC Chuska Mountain Window Rock, AZ Captain Tom Farm Equipment JPA/MOU Certified Fire Station Library GED</p>	<p><u>W (Weakness)</u></p> <p>Land Withdrawal Water Economic Development Erosion Funding Process Central Government Arch. Clearance</p>
<p><u>O (Opportunities)</u></p> <p>College Branch Truck Stop Water Master Plan CO-OP Store Clinic Rural Addressing Communication Internet/Technology Helicopter Pad Irrigation</p>	<p><u>T (Threats)</u></p> <p>Regionalization Funding Lack of Participation Crime Illegal dumping</p>

NEWCOMB CHAPTER

Long Term Goals

1. Newcomb Chapter Parking Lot Pavement
2. Captain Tom Irrigation Canal
3. Warehouse Renovation
4. BIA Route 5007 Bridge
5. Purchase Motor Grader
6. Veterans Memorial
7. Rural Addressing
8. Convenience Store
9. Water Line Extension
10. Power Line Extension
11. Illegal Dumping

SHORT TERM GOAL
NEWCOMB CHAPTER STRATEGIC PLAN: FISCAL YEAR 2014-2019

Priority	Action Item	Person Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Progress
01.	MIP – FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY	Lawrence John	05/19/13	07/15/13	The Newcomb Chapter passed a resolution to purchase the MIP Software; the Chapter has been implemented as of July 30, 2013 and currently utilizing the accounting software
02.	AUDIT – FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY	Lawrence John	02/12/13		The Newcomb Chapter has been working with Harshwal Accounting Firm, completed FY2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 Trial Balances and Fixed Cost to complete the audit
03.	ALTERNATIVE FUNDING – TRIBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND, ICIP, FEMA	Lawrence John	02/12/13		The Newcomb Chapter was successful in obtaining funding for the Captain Tom Irrigation Project in the amount of \$80,000.00 for plan and design; and \$37,000.00 in reimbursement from FEMA; submitted ICIP Applications for five (05) priority projects

04.	ADMINISTRATIVE FILES – FY 2008 THRU FY2011	Lawrence John	02/26/13	03/07/13	The Newcomb Chapter has organized the Administrative Files for each fiscal year
05.	LAND WITHDRAWAL – COMMUNITY/VETERANS CEMETERY	Lawrence John	08/19/13		The Newcomb Chapter passed a resolution to withdraw 6 acres of land for the Community cemetery and also submitted a filing fee of \$65.00 to Fish and Wildlife for a Biological Clearance, and the Land Department will re-do the Consent Form from the Land Use Permit holder; prepared a draft Plan of Operation for the Community and Veterans cemetery which was presented before the CLUPC

06.	WAREHOUSE RENOVATION	Lawrence John/David Randolph, Sr.	07/22/13	09/13/13	The Newcomb Chapter hired four (04) PEP workers to renovate the Chapter Warehouse. The project consisted of a Project Application, Job Applications, Interviews, Selection of Workers and with additional request for home renovations
07.	HOUSING ASSISTANCE/RENOVATIONS	Lawrence John/HSC Committee	04/21/13	09/08/13	The Newcomb Chapter Housing Selection Committee reviewed and approval eighteen (18) applications for housing assistance; the Committee did do some onsite home inspections and review and also made recommendations to its Housing Policy and Procedure to include Veterans applications as a part of the process and amended its Plan of Operation

08.	ALTERNATIVE FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Lawrence John/David Randolph, Sr.	09/26/13		The Newcomb Chapter submitted its packet to the Navajo Department of Justice for legal review of the Chapter's Alternative Form of Government by reducing the quorum from twenty-five (25) to eleven (11) registered voters, and to continue with its current official titles; the packet was misplaced at NDOJ so another packet was submitted to NDOJ on September 26, 2013
09.	AMENDED PLAN OF OPERATION FOR STANDING COMMITTEE(S)	Lawrence John/David Randolph, Sr.	06/10/13	07/11/13	The Newcomb Chapter President informed the Standing Committee's (NAVA, HSC, VETERANS, CLUPC) to amended its Plan of Operation in which they did and was approved by the Chapter Membership

10.	SUTA/941 FEES	Lawrence John/Eugenia Shorty	02/04/13	02/08/13	The Newcomb Chapter Administration had an outstanding bill with its SUTA and 941; the Chapter identified funds and paid the balance and current with its SUTA and 941; SUTA is paid monthly and 941 is paid on a quarterly basis; both are required to be paid by State statute
11.	PLAN OF OPERATION – TRUCKS, TRACTOR, BACKHOE, WELDING MACHINE, CEMENT MIXER, WOOD CHIPPER	Lawrence John	09/26/13		The Newcomb Chapter will develop a Plan of Operation for the equipment.
12.	FUND MANAGEMENT PLAN – 01 ACCOUNT	Lawrence John/Raya Yazzie	09/26/13		The Newcomb Chapter will develop a Fund Management Plan for the 01 Account
13.	PROJECT APPLICATIONS	Lawrence John	02/04/13	09/30/13	The Newcomb Chapter has developed a Project Application for each Public Employment Program project and has number each project for reference and is filed with the Personnel File; the Chapter has started with Project No. NC-13-06 to NC-13-21

16.	NAVA FARMS – MAPPING OF FARM PLOTS	Irene Silentman/Lawrence John/Lavonna Begay,DWR	02/06/13	09/30/13	The NAVA Farms Committee has been working diligently with the Department of Water Resource in which a study of the farm and irrigation is being conducted, maps have been generated for each farm plot and a State Grant of \$80,000 was obtained to plan and design the Captain Tom Irrigation Canal
17.	CLUPC –UPDATING LAND USE PLAN	Irving Gleason	04/26/13		The CLUPC has been working in updating the Chapter's Community Land Use Plan, and also hired a Consultant to work in the areas of mapping, topography, identifying sacred sites, conceptual map and utility system identification

14.	VETERANS – WELCOME SIGN	Lawrence John/Bruce Zah	08/13/13	09/30/13	The Newcomb Chapter Veterans Organization voted to purchase 2 Welcome to Newcomb, NM signs; and to place the signs on the north and south side of Newcomb; a quote has been submitted by Ram Signs
15.	VETERANS – HONOR GUARD EQUIPMENT	Lawrence John/Bruce Zah	08/13/13	09/30/13	The Newcomb Chapter Veterans Organization voted to purchase equipment for its Honor Guard which includes the Flag (NM, NN,) Flag Pole Stands, Gloves, Beret Caps, Straps for Flags, and a quote was submitted to Newcomb Chapter from Bunker Company in Farmington, NM

18.	FIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Lawrence John	07/19/13		The Newcomb Chapter will revise and amend its Five Management System, currently the FMS is vague needs to be clarified in most areas; workshop was schedule but cancelled due to conflict of schedules
19.	CHAPTER TRACT	Lawrence John	08/19/13		The Newcomb Chapter passed a resolution to change the chapter tract from Two Grey Hills to Newcomb; submitted the documents to the Shiprock Land Department, and the Shiprock Land Department will be doing an updated Chapter Tract with legal descriptions

LONG TERM GOAL
NEWCOMB CHAPTER STRATEGIC PLAN: FISCAL YEAR 2014-2019

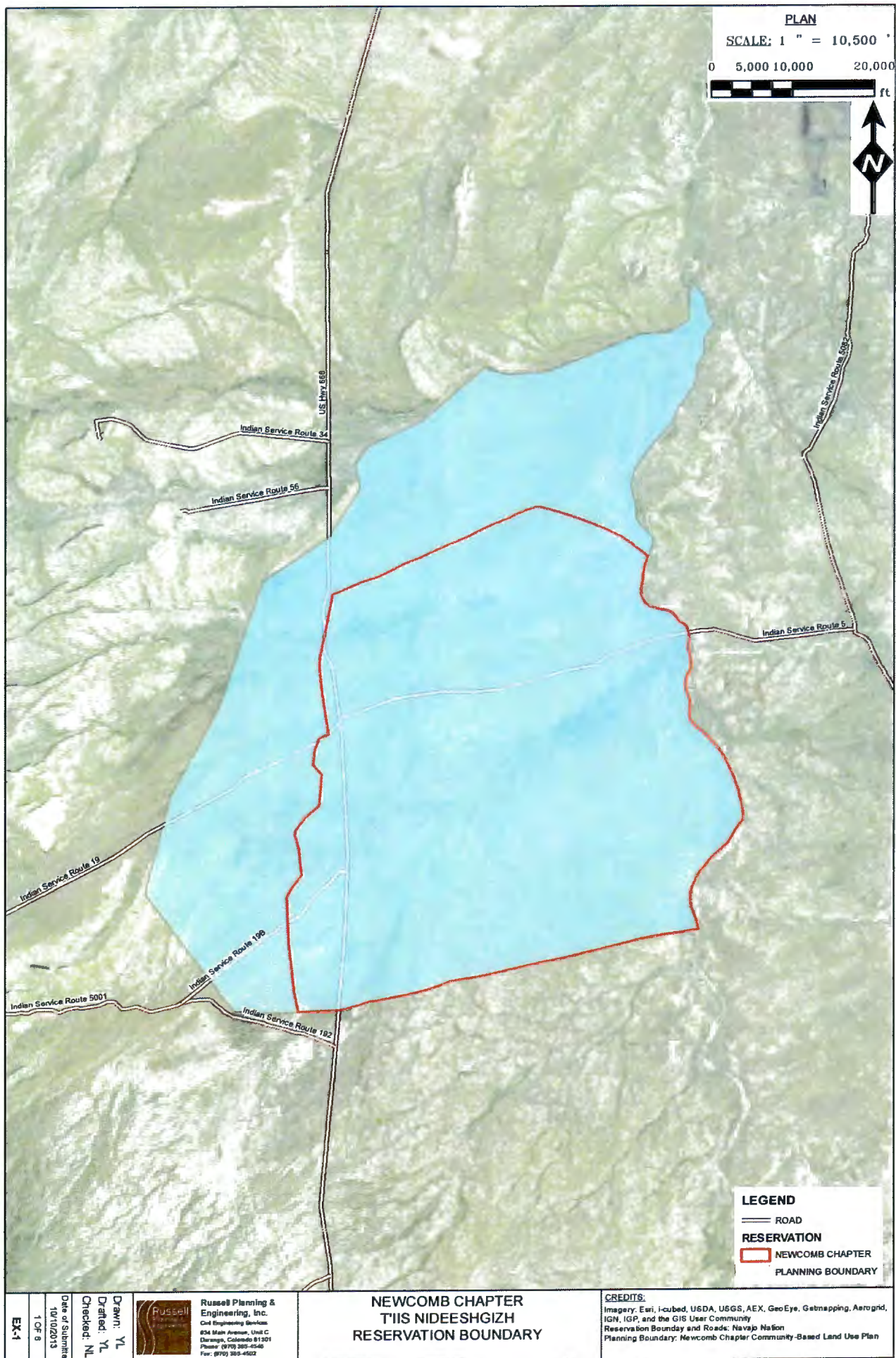
Priority	Action Item	Person Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Progress
01.	NEWCOMB CHAPTER PARKING LOT	Lawrence John	10/01/13		To obtain funding to improve parking lot for the Chapter/Senior Citizens and Head Start
02.	CAPTAIN TOM IRRIGATION CANAL	Lawrence John	10/01/13		To obtain funding for construction for the canal
03.	WAREHOUSE RENOVATION	Lawrence John	110/01/13		To obtain funding for renovation of the ware house to replace a new roof and improve the electrical wiring
04.	ROUTE 5007 BRIDGE	Lawrence John	10/01/13		To obtain funding for completion of the a bridge and/or culvert over Captain Tom wash; the Arch, Environmental Assessment, Biological Clearance, FONSI, and Cultural Resources Compliance has been completed by Bahozhoni Development, LLC
05.	MOTOR GRADER	Lawrence John	10/01/13		To obtain funding to purchase a motor grader to maintain the roads within the Newcomb community
06.	VETERANS MEMORIAL	Lawrence John	10/01/13		To obtain funding to build a Newcomb Veterans Memorial

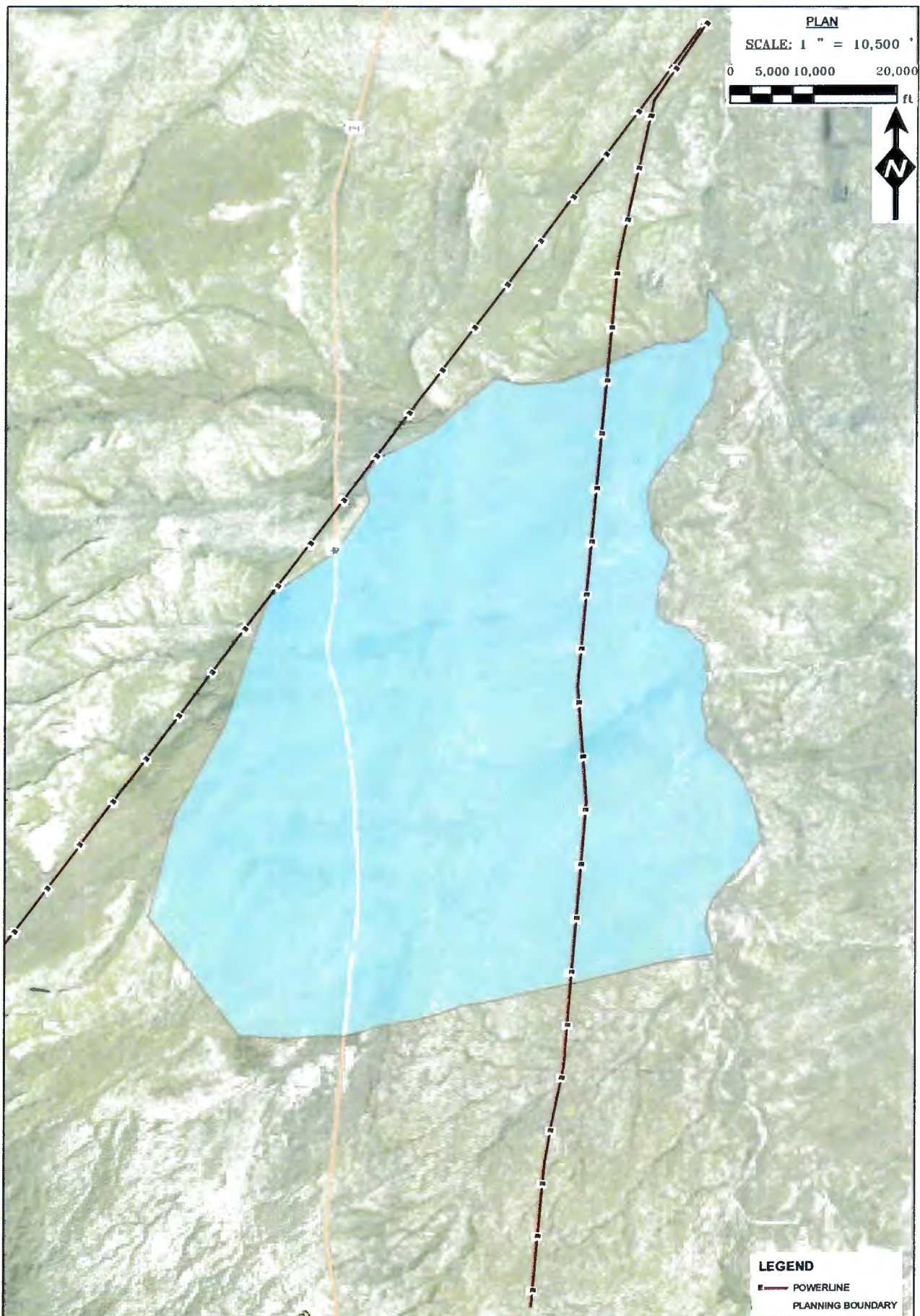
NEWCOMB CHAPTER

Short Term Goals

01. MIP
02. Audit
03. Alternative Funding – TIF, ICIP, FEMA
04. Administrative Files – FY 2008 Thru FY 2011
05. Land Withdrawal – Community/Veterans Cemetery
06. Warehouse Renovations
07. Housing Assistance/Renovations
08. Alternative Form of Government
09. Amended Plan of Operation for Standing Committees
10. SUTA/941 Fees
11. Plan of Operation–Trucks, Tractor, Backhoe, Welding Machine, etc.
12. Fund Management Plan – 01 Account
13. Project Applications
14. Veterans – Welcome Sign
15. Veterans – Honor Guard Equipment
16. NAVA Farms – Mapping of Farm Plots
17. CLUPC – Updating Land Use Plan
18. Five Management System

15







NEWCOMB CHAPTER – NAVAJO NATION

P.O. Box # 7946, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455; Phone: 505.686-3300 Fax: 505.696.5475

FY'2016
NWCB-051616-084

Resolution of the Newcomb Chapter

APPROVING THE NEWCOMB CHAPTER'S COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. The Newcomb Chapter is a duly certified Chapter governmental of the Navajo Nation with delegated authority to adopt ordinances and to adopt plans on matters of local concerns in the best interest of its local community membership; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C Section 1 (B) Newcomb Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. In compliance with the Local Governance Act, Chapters are to update its land use plan every five (5) years to accommodate the short and long-term basic needs of Newcomb Chapter relating to community, economic, and infrastructure development, and to preserve grazing, farming and culturally significant areas, the Newcomb Chapter determines the best interest of the community, as recommended by the Comprehensive Community Based Land Use Plan, and
4. The Newcomb Chapter membership supports the Comprehensive Community Based Land Use Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Newcomb Chapter Membership hereby approves the Newcomb Chapter's Comprehensive Community Based Land Use Plan.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby certify that the foregoing Chapter Resolution was considered by the Newcomb Chapter membership at a duly called Chapter meeting at Newcomb, Navajo Nation (New Mexico) at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor, 00 opposed, 01 abstained this 15th day of May, 2016.

Witnessed: Anita Manuelito

Seconded: Loretta Lee

David Randolph Sr., Chapter President

Donna L. Behally, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

David Gleason, Chapter Vice President

TCDCJY-30-06

RESOLUTION OF THE
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

20th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL—Fourth Year, 2006

AN ACTION RELATING TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; CERTIFYING
NEWCOMB CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

BE IT ENACTED:

1. The Navajo Nation certifies Newcomb Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, as "Exhibit A. The Chapter shall amend the Community-Based Land Use Plan every five years, and such amendment is subject to the certification of the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, pursuant to §423 (C) (2).

2. Certification of this Community-Based Land Use Plan shall not be used to delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. The settlement of chapter boundaries is a matter resting solely with the Navajo Nation courts.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Newcomb, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 6 in favor and 0 opposed, this 26th day of July, 2006.


Vice Chairperson, Transportation and
Community Development Committee

Motion: Johnny Naize
Second: David Rico



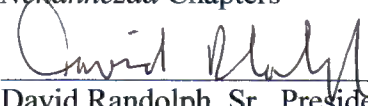
NEWCOMB CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7946 • Newcomb, NM 87455 • Telephone: 505-696-3300 • Fax: 505-696-5475

April 8, 2016

MEMORANDUM

To : The Honorable Lorenzo Bates
Upper Fruitland, *Tiis Tsoh Sikaad*, San Juan, Newcomb, *Tse Daa Kaan*
Nenahnezad Chapters

From : 
David Randolph, Sr., President
Newcomb Chapter

Subject: Legislative Sponsorship - Community Based Land Use Plan

This memorandum serves as a request to submit our updated five (05) year Newcomb Chapter Community Based Land Use Plan for legislative process and to present before the Resources Development Committee. The Chapter abided by the checklist provided by the Division of Community Development and also complied by addressing each area according to the check list.

Therefore, the Chapter is requesting for assistance to sponsor the Community Based Land Use Plan, and if you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (505) 696-3300.

Thank you.

xc: File